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Tuesday August 3 1971

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Lockheed and RB211 saved — by one vote

From ADAM RAPHAEL : Washington, August 2

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Lockheed was saved from bankruptcy today by one vote in the Senate, after an incredibly tense head count. The Senate hesitantly but finally approved the Bill to guarantee a \$250 million loan to the ailing aero space company. Hanging precariously on the 49 to 48 vote were perhaps 18,000 Rolls-Royce jobs in Britain and a total of 70,000 jobs on both sides of the Atlantic.

Right up to the last moment the vote was in such doubt that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, the nominal leader of the Senate, was asked to stand by in case of a dead heat. At first it seemed there was but then the Republican senator Marlow Cook, from Kentucky, strode into the chamber and cast his vote for the Bill.

The Congressional gyrations, compromises, and secret cloakroom deals were so involved that neither the Administration nor Lockheed's opponents led by Senator William Proxmire were willing to predict what would happen. What finally appears

Moon booty on the way

By HAROLD JACKSON

The space capsule Endeavour was last night orbiting the moon with its three-man crew. On board is the largest and most valuable haul of lunar booty yet collected: by the Apollo 15 mission. The men will continue to circle the moon until Wednesday evening, when they will be taken back to Earth by the lunar module. The mission is the first of a series of lunar landings but also by far the most rewarding scientifically — the reason, after all, for the huge amounts invested in the programme.

The Apollo 15 expedition has not only been the longest and best-televised of the moon landings but also by far the most rewarding scientifically — the reason, after all, for the huge amounts invested in the programme. The use of the first motorised transport on the moon allowed the astronauts to cover far more ground than their predecessors and to collect many more samples of rock, enough to keep scientists busy for years in their efforts to trace the history of the largest geological museum we have.

Probably the greatest prize aboard the Endeavour is the lump of crystallised rock picked up from the Spur crater on Sunday. If it really is the anorthosite which Colonel Scott thought it was, it will provide a key to the origin of the moon and other parts of the solar system. It has spent the past 4,500 million years preserved in a vast vacuum flask free of contamination and weathering, and it could provide the clue to how the planets emerged from the galactic gases.

Biggest union in making

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

Secret merger talks to create the biggest union in the country are under way. Mr Hugh Scanlon, the president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union, have been discussing plans to combine their organisations to build one giant union, dwarfing even the Transport and General Workers.

Last week the AUEW and EPTU executives gave the go-ahead for formal negotiations to begin. The electricians have already appointed the three-man team for the talks, and Mr Scanlon's union will nominate its members today.

The moves are causing surprise in union circles, because the AUEW under Mr Scanlon, has become a leading Left-wing organisation, while the EPTU since its purge of Communist officials has become the most powerful surge of the Left.

Leading officials of the two unions claim, however, that there are no political considerations behind the planned merger. They are simply interested in forging the most powerful union in the engineering industry. If the amalgamation is successful, they will succeed.

In fact, the Right-wing minority on the AUEW executive welcomes the possibility of strong new allies. And the Left-wingers in the EPTU, who are trying hard to regain control of the organisation, think their hand would be strengthened by the support of Mr Scanlon and his friends.

The planned union would have well over 1.7 million members compared with slightly less than 1.6 million members in Mr Jack Jones' TGWU.

to have tipped the issue was the fear that Lockheed's bankruptcy might trigger a severe recession resulting in an electoral backlash in 1972 against those who voted against the guarantee.

An identical Bill was approved by a slender majority of three votes in the House of Representatives on Friday night. The only action now needed for the legislation to come into force is President Nixon's signature which will be certainly appended well before the British Government's financing commitments for the RB211 engine expire on Sunday.

Lockheed and Rolls-Royce spokesmen in the US were jubilant at Congress's decision. "We can now go ahead with confidence," Rolls said.

The Nixon administration also appeared to believe that Lockheed's troubles were at an end. "This was the big test," said the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Charles Walkers. The administration has, however, made it clear to Congress that the guarantee will be used only after all Lockheed's customers have confirmed their orders for TriStar.

With the guarantee in the bag, industry sources were predicting tonight this would not be an obstacle. Yet nothing in the airline business these days is certain. Thus until Transworld Airlines, Delta, and Air Canada and the other holdouts fall into line, a small question mark will still be against the TriStar.

Lockheed's future, however, looks a great deal brighter tonight than it has at any time since that day in February when Rolls went bankrupt — only 48 hours after Lockheed itself had been forced to conclude a disastrous settlement incurring a \$400 million loss with the Pentagon over its military contracts. Whether it can now pull out of its financial troubles probably depends as much on the future economic state of the airline industry as on the particular merits of the TriStar.

Caution first

Our Air Correspondent writes: In Britain, Rolls-Royce (1971) deliberately avoided issuing any jubilation until it could check the situation with Whitehall, Lockheed, and above all the airlines.

The long story of the RB211 is strewn with illusory salvation as well as false alarms. The Senate's vote does seem to have ensured the engine programme, but Rolls workers in the Midlands and Scotland would do well to observe a cautious pause before they start celebrating.

Delta has long been regarded as a weak link in the Lockheed chain.

Turn to back page, col. 3



THE OTHER DEBATE: Mr Bob Dickie, convenor of the Clydebank shop stewards' at the microphone during a meeting of the UCS shop stewards' coordinating committee. Behind him is Mr Jim Reid, a member of Clydebank Council, and to the left of Mr Dickie, is Mr John Airlie, the committee chairman

Davies moves in on UCS

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday made strenuous efforts to recover the political initiative in the crisis over Upper Clyde shipyards. Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, announced during the Commons debate that he would fly to Glasgow today with Mr Gordon Campbell, the Scottish Secretary, for talks with Scottish trade union, industrial, and local authority representatives.

The Commons debate was characterised by strong emotions among Labour — particularly Scottish — MPs, and by what appears to be a personal war between Mr Davies and Mr Wedgwood Benn.

The Opposition attack on the Government's UCS policy was defeated by 33 votes — 280 to 247.

In Scotland, a management committee of workers, staff, and senior management was set up yesterday by the shop stewards to run UCS and an attempt is to be made in Glasgow next week to call a one-day stoppage throughout Scottish

industry. The Labour-controlled Glasgow city council passed by 57 votes to 12 a motion calling — among other things — for the nationalisation of shipbuilding.

More trouble came elsewhere in the industry on Tyneside, where Swan Hunter carried out its threat to close all its five yards because of an unofficial strike by crane drivers, stagers, and labourers: an early meeting with the union is expected.

One hit of light relief

Minister runs before Clydeside gale

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

However Mr John Davies gets on with the shipyard workers when he visits Clydeside today, he came through his Commons ordeal last night in better shape than many predicted.

Indeed, until it burst into flames during the closing minutes of the emergency debate was altogether a less tumultuous affair than many hoped or feared it might have been.

Mr Davies was oiled by the Minister's revised sense of humour, and if it showed a tendency to overcompensation this was a fault on the right side.

Having failed last week to win a vote of sympathy for the burning shipyard, Mr Davies was now so full of regrets and anxious feelings on their behalf that he might have been spending sleepless nights thinking about them.

He was greatly distressed at what he called "this dreadful disaster". He deeply sympathised. He deplored it all as much as anybody. The impact was going to be very grave indeed. All the same, actions spoke louder than words and the best thing to do now was to follow what he called the "sensible and practical advice" of the advisory group.

Mr Davies was not going to have it said, by Mr Benn or anybody else, that his wise man had produced a "politically motivated report". He provoked some scornful jeers by saying that the members of the committee were "from any point of view a fine lot". After all, were not three of them Scotsmen? He made it sound like the foal of a fine lot.

However, his reawakened human sympathies fell short of a heavy silence from the back benches. This, Mr Davies was convinced would only do them harm in the end.

Mr Benn gave us one of his predictably capable performances, getting a slightly nervous cheer from his own side — and a "fatal mistake" of taking over the Conservative vote in the Commons — when he pledged his full support for the protest action of the workers. The "cut and thrust" was predictable. Mr Benn said the Government was creating a disaster area and Mr Benn retorted that it was Mr Benn who had been the disaster. Mr Benn suspected Mr Nicholas Ridley, the parliamentary under secretary, of being the "evil genius" of the story and by a coincidence Mr Davies used those very words to describe Mr Benn himself.

Very well, said Mr Benn, let's have a select committee to conduct an inquiry into the whole thing. Let us also acquire the remaining assets, write off the debts, and prepare a development plan linking management and workers. But Mr Davies was content to follow the counsel of the advisory group.

Mr William Ross, Shadow Secretary for Scotland, was not going to sail by a chart like that. Tear it up, he commanded the Government. His sense of outrage had been in no way allayed and he was fired of government by "lamb ducks and weekend Drakes".

One thing Mr Davies would not need on his visit today, Mr Ross assured him, was a bodyguard. There were murmurs of outrage earlier in the debate when Mr Hugh McCartney, the Member for East Dunbarton, suggested it would be a good idea to take one with him because the Government's social and industrial policies were taking people "down the road to violence".

A woman of between 25 and 30 with long, straight hair, who was seen hurrying along with a baby when Denise was missed, is still being sought.

A £1,000 reward for Denise's return has been offered by a plant contractor, Mr David Small, aged 26, of Enfield.

A collection to add to the reward was being organised among 2,000 employees at a local factory, United Glass, by Mr Samuel Morton, convener of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

came from a group of Aberdeen schoolchildren, who held a jumble sale to raise cash for the UCS "work-in" and sent off £2 with a message saying: "We felt you would need the money to fight that had man Mr Heath who is taking away your jobs."

Mr Davies said on BBC television last night that nothing new had emerged that might give Clydeside workers hope about redundancies. "My purpose is talking to them, as talking to anybody else, is to try to get a cooperative action to keep shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde, if it is humanly possible, in spite of the disaster that has overtaken UCS."

He said he would talk "to anyone who has a constructive interest in trying to see shipbuilding survive. Wherever they will talk to me, I will be happy to go."

It was not a question of "killing off things." There was the problem of keeping alive what could survive against what was "a really dreadfully bad background."

Our Political Staff adds: Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday that he would like to visit China, "if it were convenient to the Chinese and ourselves here." He was replying in the Commons to Mr Frank Allaun, Labour MP for Salford East, who asked him to take the initiative in the United Nations in getting China admitted by a simple majority.

Sir Alec said: "I have no doubt that the resolution will be moved this year. I think we shall be faced with a motion of a different kind as yet unfurled."

Parliament, page 4: Clydeside developments and Swan Hunter strike, page 5: Leader comment, page 10.

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Appeals to baby snatcher

By our own Reporter

Mr Terry Weller, the father of the baby girl aged five months who was taken from her pram at Harlow five days ago, last night appealed for her return. So did Detective Chief Superintendent Len White, head of the Essex CID, after a woman had telephoned to say she had the baby.

Mr Weller said: "We do not wish to punish you, the person with our baby. Just ring us or the police and tell us she is well. I beg you to love her and be kind to her and send her back to us. You are breaking our hearts."

Detective Chief Superintendent White, who is leading the hunt, appealed to the kidnapper: "Come and talk over your problem with me. I will meet you anywhere and I will come alone if you prefer. If you feel you cannot talk about it to a man, one of my most experienced senior women officers is standing by. I am not appealing

to you now as a policeman, but as a family man myself."

Today Detective Chief Superintendent White will be waiting by the phone at Harlow Police headquarters — Harlow 24761 — for the kidnapper to call. Also waiting will be Policewoman Margaret Meaker, aged 24.

Hundreds of officers were continuing the task of calling at more than 30,000 homes in the Harlow area in their search for clues to the baby's whereabouts. It has become the biggest police search since the McKay case.

Denise Weller was taken on Friday while her mother was shopping at a chemist's in Harlow. Since then, police using tracker dogs, skin divers, and hundreds of volunteers have drained lakes, searched woods, and visited hundreds of homes.

The first news came with yesterday's telephone call. "I have the baby. It is doing well and I am in the North Weald area," a woman's voice told the police at Harlow. North Weald, a small

Police notice

Part of a poster issued by the police (Another picture, back page)

Sheila Weller, aged 5, was seen wearing a blue smocked dress.

at 10.15 a.m. on Friday 30 July this year her pram outside Book Chemist.

She was wearing a blue smocked dress.

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TV, radio-2

Arts 8
Business 12.13
Ent'ments 6
Home ... 5-7
Overseas ... 2-4
Parliament 4
Sport 16.17
Women ... 9
X-words 15, 17

Classified-7, 14, 15

OVERSEAS NEWS

Hints of Whitehall
hard line over
Malta presence

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Diplomatic sources in Brussels last night hinted that the British Government may be rapidly losing interest in the idea of retaining military facilities for the army, navy, and RAF on Malta, and that the present proposal for a NATO cost-sharing plan may simply be the first stage of a winding-up operation that will end the British presence on the Mediterranean island.

Britain's NATO partners, at the confidential session of the ambassadorial council held in Brussels yesterday, gave their initial replies to the cost-sharing idea which had been put forward at last week's meeting by the British delegate, Sir Edward Peck.

Rhodesia veil
is lowered

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

Questions in the Commons yesterday failed to elicit any new development on the present Rhodesia negotiations, in spite of efforts of MPs on both sides to persuade the Foreign Secretary to lift the deliberate veil of secrecy just a little before the House rises for the summer recess.

Sir Alec was replying to questions from Mr Patrick Wall (C. Hatterpriced) and Dr Gavin Strang (Lab. Edinburgh East) and fell back on the same formula he has used in the Commons on recent occasions. He said simply that the British Government is "still seeking to ascertain if an acceptable basis for a settlement within the five principles can be found." The exploratory exchanges were continuing, he added.

Both at Westminster and in Whitehall the feeling is growing that Rhodesia has gone from the "no war, no peace" largely because of Mr Heath's very full commitments on other issues, such as the Common Market, the shipbuilding crisis, and the Industrial Relations Bill.

It is recognised that Britain is faced with a sudden and unpredictable demand from the Minifoot Government in Malta which is not in any way a reflection on the way London has been dealing with Valletta over the years. It is simply the case that a newly elected Prime Minister of mercurial temperament has raised the stakes for the annual subsidy from £4.8 million to £30 million.

If, as now seems likely, the asking price for these facilities shared by NATO, seems out of the question, it is not worth while, there will be few tears shed in Whitehall. The indications are that British Ministers are moving towards a high price and are doing so with a weather eye wide open and firmly fixed on Moscow.

Mr Minifoot's trump card, up to now, has been the suggestion that if Britain and NATO will not meet his price, then Graod Harbour, Luqa airfield, and the other facilities might be made available to the Soviet Union. The answer from NATO, which is now expected to be formulated officially at a second meeting of the ambassadorial council on Thursday this week, is likely to be chilly.

Mr Minifoot will be told, with no discourtesy, that he is welcome to put his facilities up for auction to the highest bidder and no one is going to lose much sleep about it in Western capitals.

This strategy may contain an element of bluff, but the assessment in Whitehall and the other NATO capitals is that Mr Minifoot has been doing a good deal of bluffing too. There is the undeniable possibility that he will go ahead with his threatened deal with Libya, and no one doubts that the substantial oil revenues of the Libyan Government will enable President Gaddafi to dole out a bad some annual sum to Malta.

But on the debit side there would be the loss of the "invisibles" which do not show up in the balance of trade. There is the revenue from visits by the US Sixth Fleet, which can amount to more than £300,000 for Malta's shopkeepers in the course of a single visit. There is the spending by British servicemen's families.

These and other invisibles mean that Malta may well be drawing more than £40 million per year from her Western connections at the present time and unless she gets a figure around that mark from Moscow or Libya she will be losing out by cancelling her present arrangements with London.

This is the new, tough line worked out by Mr Heath and his Ministers. It might just work, and bring the negotiations with Mr Minifoot down to a more manageable sum.

THE EUROPEAN Economic Community is now at a "dead end" and the negotiations for Britain's entry would not have succeeded if the real political issues had been considered, according to two articles published in "Die Zeit" of Hamburg and attributed in Brussels yesterday to the EEC Commissioner for External Affairs, Professor Dahrendorf.

The articles distinguish between the "First Europe" which is seen as the existing one and another Europe which might have been and still could be. The First Europe is plagued, the articles say, by illiberal, bureaucratic, and undemocratic administration and by an obsession with detail.

Inside attack on Market

The negotiations with Britain

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and with illogical measures of harmonisation for which Europe's current administrators have a mania. There is no real common agricultural policy, only a common agricultural fund and the Permanent Representatives of the six existing member States exercise wide powers and take many decisions without the knowledge of their Ministers. Existing European parliament are powerless and democrats should be ashamed of them.

The following extracts and summary are taken from "Die Zeit". Professor Dahrendorf is one of the nine Commissioners responsible for the day-to-day running of the Community.

should not hope to create itself through military strength. But through military strength, the military strength as an instrument of foreign policy is one thing; a convincing capacity for self-defence is another. The Second Europe might perhaps do well to have another look at the prologue to the First Europe, the collapse of the European defence community.

Dr Dahrendorf criticises the existing concept of the commission with its large membership. He finds little attraction in the prospect of an enlarged commission with 14 members if the EEC grows from six to 10 member States—each State with equal rights, deciding theoretically on the principle of unanimity. "Inefficiency could hardly be organised more wastefully."

The commission has important functions "even if President Pompidou has difficulty in seeing them."

(a) It is in charge of the current business of the Community's activity;

(b) It develops proposals on the basis of earlier political decisions;

(c) It mediates in critical council decisions;

(d) It represents and in its capacity as guardian of the treaty watches over what has been achieved in common.

But to do this job properly, the "traces of its character as a future government-in-waiting" must disappear. "A president and two or three vice-presidents with departmental responsibility for, say, internal and foreign economic policy, and agriculture" are sufficient. National proportions, and the careful balancing of 14 or 28 people from the member States, can then be left to the next level, to a general directorate.

As for the European Parliament, this must have political duties. "The constitutional nonsense whereby a powerless parliament controls the money government in the commission must cease. The European Parliament must be based in the same place as Europe's institutions, and it must have automatic responsibility for any Community activity and not just be bound by the existing treaties."

Today's EEC has no public accountability. At the moment, whoever spends money accounts for it himself.

While the Great Debate takes place in Britain, the debate on Europe was held in the West German "Die Welt". "Felix" is commonly understood to Karl-Heinz Narjes, former chief executive assistant of Walter Hallstein, the Commission's first president, and Dahrendorf, who is now on "Continuing the cost of Europe on the basis of the Rome Treaty."

Narjes defended the existing though unglamorous towards European integration, view of the role of Commission and the Council Ministers.

Dahrendorf admits that wanted to launch a debate about how Europe should be constructed. But he criticised the hurried, and essentially civil, approach of most of his colleagues, who accept that Commission, a nine-man body, should not be their own ideas in public. Only other commissioner has attempted to do this. Aldo Spaventa, former head of Italy's Institute of National Affairs, and some who could be described as "old-fashioned federalist."

A woman working as a book clerk for the Russian State Airline, Aeroflot, received 15 years' detention for embezzling over 85,000 roubles (\$44,000), Ljostva reported yesterday.

In a report from Sukhumi, the Georgian coast, where the case was heard, the newspaper Tsomaya, stole some 4,700 blank ticket forms in less than two years to carry out the fraud.

citizens would be asked in a referendum on September 15 whether they approved of General Numeiri as President. The agency said in a dispatch from Khartoum that the decision was reached at a meeting of the Revolution Command Council. A 15-man committee was set up to supervise the referendum.

The rapid deterioration of Sudan's relations with Russia came with General Numeiri's resumption of power after being ousted in a three-day coup which he blamed on the Sudanese Communists. Fourteen alleged rebel leaders, including the country's Communist Party leader, were executed.

The general said Communists and other left-wingers were responsible for the deaths of 28 loyal officers who were machine-gunned when they failed to support the coup.

The Middle East News Agency reported that Sudanese Communists Party leaders from Russia and other East European nations met in the Crimea yesterday to condemn what they called "the reign of terror" in the Sudan.

The Russian news agency, Tass, reported that the meeting was attended by the Soviet Party Secretary, Mr Brezhnev, and Russia's President, Mr Podgorny, as well as the party leaders of East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Mongolia.

Diplomatic relations between Sudan and Russia were near breaking point yesterday after General Numeiri's government had declared the Soviet Embassy councillor, Mr Orlov, and the Bulgarian Ambassador, Mr Zaimov, persona non grata. Orlov was given 48 hours and Zaimov two weeks to leave the country.

It was thought in Khartoum that the Russian Ambassador would be told to leave the country unless he departed of his own accord within 24 hours.

Furore
over
Market

By a Special Correspondent

Brussels, August 31. In the wake of the August 29 attacks on the stock market, the Commission, European Central Bank, and other institutions responsible for the relations, today denied they had any intention of resigning.

He told German radio he looked forward to many years of fruitful activity in Brussels. Dr Dahrendorf interviewed after yesterday's Wellam Sonntag reported he had been strongly criticised by his colleagues on the mission.

The German weekly carried an interview with Erik Blumenfeld, European spokesman in the West German Parliament for the Christian Democratic Opposition (CDU), which he called for Dahrendorf's resignation. Dr Dahrendorf is a member of the Free Democratic Party, partner in the ruling coalition, and was Parliamentary Secretary at the Federal Ministry in the last Government.

The "Dahrendorf affair" has been building up ever since publication last month in German weekly "Die Welt" two articles by Walter Hallstein, the Commission's first president, and Dahrendorf, who is now on "Continuing the cost of Europe on the basis of the Rome Treaty."

Narjes defended the existing though unglamorous towards European integration, view of the role of Commission and the Council Ministers.

Dahrendorf admits that wanted to launch a debate about how Europe should be constructed. But he criticised the hurried, and essentially civil, approach of most of his colleagues, who accept that Commission, a nine-man body, should not be their own ideas in public. Only other commissioner has attempted to do this. Aldo Spaventa, former head of Italy's Institute of National Affairs, and some who could be described as "old-fashioned federalist."

A woman working as a book clerk for the Russian State Airline, Aeroflot, received 15 years' detention for embezzling over 85,000 roubles (\$44,000), Ljostva reported yesterday.

In a report from Sukhumi, the Georgian coast, where the case was heard, the newspaper Tsomaya, stole some 4,700 blank ticket forms in less than two years to carry out the fraud.

citizens would be asked in a referendum on September 15 whether they approved of General Numeiri as President. The agency said in a dispatch from Khartoum that the decision was reached at a meeting of the Revolution Command Council. A 15-man committee was set up to supervise the referendum.

The rapid deterioration of Sudan's relations with Russia came with General Numeiri's resumption of power after being ousted in a three-day coup which he blamed on the Sudanese Communists. Fourteen alleged rebel leaders, including the country's Communist Party leader, were executed.

The general said Communists and other left-wingers were responsible for the deaths of 28 loyal officers who were machine-gunned when they failed to support the coup.

The Middle East News Agency reported that Sudanese Communists Party leaders from Russia and other East European nations met in the Crimea yesterday to condemn what they called "the reign of terror" in the Sudan.

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Dean's friend was acting as police spy

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, August 2

The Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gervase Mhlanga-Beytagh, entered a firm "Not guilty" plea when he went on trial in Pretoria today charged with plotting the violent overthrow of the South African Government. The first State witness against him was a member of his own congregation who was working for the security police.

About a hundred people were present in court, including representatives of the British and American embassies, senior churchmen, and a British Labour MP, Miss Joan Lester. The trial is expected to last at least a month.

The Dean, aged 59, is also accused of discussing plans to overthrow the South African Government in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and Pietermaritzburg, or possibly in Mozambique, or possibly in the Transvaal, and of receiving about \$200,000 from the Defence and Aid Fund for the Defence of the Republic of South Africa, and of distributing this money to members of banned organisations.

The first witness, Louis Henry, a member of the Dean's congregation, claimed he had been a friend of the Dean's until the beginning of 1968, but then the Dean's attitude to the Government changed. He had been a member of the Dean's congregation until the beginning of 1968, but then the Dean's attitude to the Government changed. He had been a member of the Dean's congregation until the beginning of 1968, but then the Dean's attitude to the Government changed.

Mr Jordan said the Dean told him his (Jordan's) prime object should be to infiltrate the security police. This could take up to two years. He (Jordan) should adopt the role of a disaffected Afrikaner churchman, join an Afrikaner club, or even the ruling Nationalist Party. All information he fed to the security police would be vetted by the Dean. Once he had infiltrated the security police, he would have to find out all he could about its activities and where political detainees were being held. Mr Jordan said at one stage he told the Dean he was "not one for this sort of stuff".

Mr Jordan said that while associated with the Dean, he had been introduced to and questioned by a Miss Alison Norman, a British woman, who had provided most of the money handed by the Dean. He had also written to the Dean at his address in London, while the Dean was in England last year.

He said that it was after an interview with Miss Norman during a visit to Johannesburg in early January, 1970, that he felt he had been accepted and accredited agent for the African National Congress, for whom, he alleged, the Dean was working.

The prosecutor, Mr J. H. Liebenberg, said the State would show that the Dean had been impressed by the Black Power movement in the United States, that he had once said at a meeting that the only thing that would help South Africa would be violence, that on another occasion he had said violence and bloodshed would be a good thing, and that the slogan "One Man, One Vote" had been replaced in "the Dean's organisation" by "One Man, One Gun".

For the defence, Mr Sidney Kentridge said the Dean would admit to paying out money to 130 persons listed in the indictment as co-conspirators, but would maintain that the money was meant to "alleviate the distress of politically detained people and, on occasion, to pay for their legal defence".

Actors boycott South African TV—Miscellany, page 11.

Teachers get blunt warning

Lusaka, August 2—The Government newspaper "Zambia Daily Mail" today bluntly warned foreign professors at Zambia University "to keep their big mouths shut" and stop criticising Government measures to deal with student unrest.

The warning came after a statement on Saturday by most of the university's 230 academics, in which they deplored the Government's decision last month to close the university following campus disorders. The statement also criticised the expulsion of 10 student union leaders and the deportation of two white English faculty lecturers.

Today's report in the "Zambia Daily Mail" was one of the most strongly worded editorial articles ever to appear in its columns. It said: "There comes a time when a people cannot stomach any more insults, even when these insults come from university academics. This time is indeed very close. Their big mouths shut, better for us all. This is a fair warning."—Reuter.

US steel and rail disputes settled

Washington, August 2—Agreements between management and workers today ended a rail strike and averted a steel strike, both of which threatened serious disruption of the United States economy.

The rail workers' strike had crippled nearly half the system, but trains are due to begin moving again at midnight tonight. The steel agreement has prevented the start of a strike at midnight by 350,000 workers.

The railwaymen's stoppage had paralysed 10 companies, including five major lines, since it started with a walkout against two companies' more than two weeks ago.

US observation helicopter which helped in the Cambodian campaign

LAST year's overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk plunged Cambodia into war, and created a domestic political crisis in the United States. Radio Hanoi, China and Sihanouk himself accused the Central Intelligence Agency of engineering the coup that brought Cambodia into the Indo-China war, and American anti-war protesters echoed the charge.

At the time, however, there was no real evidence to suggest that the Nixon Administration did anything except react to an Asian crisis not of its own making.

Now, however, the first indications of American encouragement for Sihanouk's have come from an unquestionably non-Communist source. Son Ngoc Thach, founder of the Cambodian nationalist movement, Cambodia's first Prime Minister, and a veteran anti-Sihanouk partisan who enjoyed clandestine American support during nearly 20 years of exile in South Vietnam and Thailand, recently gave a series of candid interviews.

In the course of these talks, Son Ngoc Thach, now living in Phnom Penh, indicated that American agents supported plots to get rid of Sihanouk in the crucial months of the last half of 1968 and the first quarter of 1970. Sihanouk was finally removed from office on March 18, 1970, and war broke out shortly afterwards.

Son Ngoc Thach, who is considered a major candidate for the presidency of Cambodia, made the following points: As early as mid-1968, the US Government, working through agents attached to Thach's staff of exiled anti-Sihanouk partisans, promised American support for anti-Sihanouk operations in Cambodia, including a two-pronged invasion of the country. A CIA agent, identified as "Fred," promised support for the invasion but the plot was never carried out.

As early as January, 1970, when Sihanouk left Cambodia for France, members of the Lon Nol entourage were considering deposing Sihanouk and

the rehousing measures in El Arish and he "trusted" that they would continue to take care of people moved there. But no commitment had been forthcoming from UNRWA.

There was also a long-term plan to move families to the west bank. But this had to be voluntary. To my regret only 200 families have voluntarily taken up the offer so far, and the question facing us now is should we force them to accept? He did not think opposition from the west bank population would be an obstacle.

Dayan's figures would indicate that a quarter of "Sholim" programme has already been completed in one camp alone. In the huge Jebelaya camp, 201 families were evacuated last week. Half of them moved voluntarily and the rest were forced to go. Some went to El Arish, others to accommodation in Gaza town, and a few to alternative huts inside Jebelaya camp.

More guidelines on Gaza policy are expected to emerge at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting. As it stands now, the operation seems a halfway house between straight security operation, designed to make life harder for guerrillas inside the crowded camps, and the beginnings of a resettlement policy. But the latter element is still only in its infancy and there is no guarantee that it will develop into a fully fledged campaign.

He said that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency had been informed of the same interview that the ultimate aim in current operations to "thin out" the population in four Gaza refugee camps was that refugees could "become workers like everybody else and stop being refugees. I am not at all sure whether all of them want to lose the status of refugees, but a profound change in their status is possible."

Dayan said the present "thinning out" would last only a few weeks, since it was limited by the alternative accommodation available. Residents of "about 800 homes" in the camps — which would be moved — about half of them to El Arish in Northern Sinai.

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Khartoum, August 2—A West German mercenary went on trial before a military court here today on charges of inciting war against the Government.

The defendant, Rolf Steiner, aged 40, is a former member of the Hitler Youth and of the French Foreign Legion, and fought for the Biafrans during the Nigerian civil war. Today he admitted entering Sudan illegally but denied working on behalf of rebels in the three southern provinces. Five of the charges against him carry a possible death penalty.

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Steiner denied being the leader of the Anya-Nya (Snake) guerrilla movement, which weeks of political autonomy for the southern region of the Sudan. One of the aims announced by the leaders of the abortive coup here two weeks ago was to grant this demand.

India today formally rejected UN Thant's suggestion that United Nations observers should be stationed in India and Pakistan to help in the repatriation of East Pakistan refugees. It said the presence of UN representatives would "only provide a facade of action to divert world attention from the real cause of the problem."

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If the international community was serious about the need for refugees to return, the first step was to restore normal conditions inside East Pakistan "through a political settlement acceptable to the people of East

T. D. ALLMAN reports from Phnom Penh on the American role in deposing Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

was apprehensive that the Vietnamese Communists would launch a retaliatory offensive against Phnom Penh.

By February, 1970, officers close to Lon Nol and Sisowath Sirik Matak had met with Son Ngoc Thach at his South Vietnamese headquarters, and asked for the support of Thach's American-paid Kampuchea Khmer Krom battalions in the event of Communist attacks. Thach says he relayed assurances of support to Lon Nol after seeking the approval of CIA agents, who promised to do "everything possible" if the attacks materialised.

By the end of February, 1970, several weeks before Sihanouk's fall, a dozen Cambodian army officers, as well as several American agents, were assigned to Son Ngoc Thach's headquarters, where they apparently exchanged information and promises of mutual support.

Lon Nol, who was then still Sihanouk's Prime Minister, accepted an invitation in February to meet Son Ngoc Thach. At the time still considered a traitor for anti-Government activities, at a point on the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. The meeting never took place.

Thach's reports appear to be of considerable significance in assessing the degree of responsibility that the Nixon Administration must bear for Cambodia's present situation.

Thach and his staff, beginning in 1968, planned an invasion of Cambodia, hoping to take advantage of growing anti-Sihanouk feeling. "Our hope," Thach said, "was that the Cambodian army would rally to our forces." In spite of the promise of American aid, the plan was overtaken by events. Thach added, "When Sihanouk left the country, I knew he would not return."

In February, 1970, agents of Lon Nol sought Thach out at his field command post in the village of Tinh Bien near the South Vietnamese-Cambodian border, and "several meetings" were held on Route 2, a road crossing the border, at a point just inside Cambodian territory.

Thach said the main concern of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Government was expressed several times in the following question: "If the Vietcong attack Phnom Penh the way they attacked Saigon in 1968, could Lon Nol expect the help of or Ngoc Thach's forces in

defending the capital?" Thach, after checking with his American friends, answered affirmatively at the end of February and again, after another inquiry, in early March.

Neither the Cambodian nor the American Government has ever commented on rumours of American pledges of support, except to deny them.

However, following Sihanouk's fall and the outbreak of the Cambodian war, 10 of Son Ngoc Thach's Khmer Krom battalions, trained, equipped, and paid by the Americans, were sent to Phnom Penh. These forces were to prove indispensable in the defence of the new regime, which rapidly lost control of large parts of Cambodia.

"We moved four battalions to Phnom Penh in April, 1970," Thach recalled, "and a total of 10 into Cambodia by the end of July."

Significantly, on July 20, 1970, Thach was allowed to return to Phnom Penh for the first time since 1961, to stand before a tribunal which revoked the death sentence imposed on him earlier by Sihanouk.

The American role in this episode, perhaps crucial preceding Sihanouk's

departure seems clear. When the Lon Nol Government, apprehensive of the military consequences of removing Sihanouk, asked for pledges of aid from Son Ngoc Thach, the necessary American approval was forthcoming. When the feared Communist attacks materialised, the Khmer Krom battalions, sent by the American Government, were moved to Phnom Penh.

To what degree these promises of help were decisive to a Government considering Sihanouk's overthrow remains unclear. But Thach's account is at variance with official versions of the event.

Certainly, from March onward, Lon Nol and Sirik Matak, even when events appeared disastrous, seemed serenely sure of American support.

When US assurances are given in South-east Asia, no matter how equivocally, there is a built-in tendency among leaders in the area to treat them as a blank cheque. With Son Ngoc Thach's revelations the US for the first time appears not only to have taken advantage of the Cambodian crisis when it broke, but to have contributed to the decisions that brought it about.

Clearly, the entire story lay to be told. Son Ngoc Thach says he does not know at what level the American assurances were approved. Even if they were approved at the highest levels, the CIA pledges bound the Nixon Administration to no course in advance. In fact, however, it was less than six months from the time an unknown CIA agent promised to do "everything possible" for the anti-Sihanouk forces to the time when Vice-President Agnew made a strikingly similar official declaration during a visit to Phnom Penh.

Under the circumstances, the CIA role appears to have been not that of an agency engineering a coup, but of one assuring those Cambodians who already were strongly in favour of precipitate action that the aid of American-organised forces



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Surrender offer to guerrillas

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, August 2

Official posters went up today throughout the Gaza Strip, urging guerrillas to surrender before they are hunted down. It is part of a new military campaign of pursuing guerrillas, in which three were killed this morning near Gaza town.

General Dayan, the Minister of Defence, said in the first news of the campaign last night in a television interview. He said he could not guarantee that surrendered terrorists would not be brought to trial, or he said they should get more lenient treatment than those who are caught.

Dayan made it clear in the same interview that the ultimate aim in current operations to "thin out" the population in four Gaza refugee camps was that refugees could "become workers like everybody else and stop being refugees. I am not at all sure whether all of them want to lose the status of refugees, but a profound change in their status is possible."

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Ky still under a cloud

Saloon, August 2

Aides of Vice-President Ky were still uncertain today whether he would be able to meet the qualification requirements to enter South Vietnam's presidential election before Wednesday's deadline.

Some officials in Ky's office said it looked as though he would gather only between 80 and 90 certified signatures endorsing his candidature instead of the 100 he needs to submit with his application.

Ky's supporters today repeated charges that President Nguyen Van Thieu — now a bitter political opponent of the Vice-President — was trying to obstruct Ky's election.

They said provincial councillors whose signatures Ky needs to support his candidature had been told by President Thieu's province leaders to sign up in advance for the president because Ky would gain his vice-presidential running mate in the election in October. Ky says he could present as many as 140 names if he were not hindered.

President Thieu and the former Head of State, General Duong Van Minh, have already handed in their applications and are in the race.

A group of 21 councillors has asked the Supreme Court to annul their signatures, which they claim were given under pressure for President Thieu, that they could now back Vice-President Ky.

Riot police and troops guarded the Supreme Court building in Saigon this morning after rumours that the councillors and other Ky supporters would stage a demonstration to draw attention to his difficulties. But no one appeared.

A complicating factor in the run-up to the election is General Minh's threat to withdraw if he thought it would be dishonest. American officials here have expressed concern over the Ky's difficulties.

The US Ambassador, Mr Bunker, is thought to have passed on Washington's anxiety that the election should be well run in recent talks with all three candidates.—Reuter.

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Colombo stakes position on major reform bills

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, August 2

For Signor Colombo's discipline and voted against the Government bill. Most observers think that the bills now will pass the Senate. In spite of some serious dissent within the Colombo coalition, none of the three parties in the Cabinet really wants a crisis at this time. For one thing, the chamber is already in summer recess, the temperature in Rome has been over 90 degrees for three weeks: everyone wants to go home.

More important, should there be another summer crisis which would be the fourth in as many summers — Italy would probably be given another Christian Democrat caretaker Government, the trade unions, which support the housing Bill, would become more intransigent than ever in the autumn, and the future would be grim.

President Saragat, now in his last five months of office, is forbidden by the Constitution from dissolving Parliament during that period. But to clear the air (should there be another Government crisis), he would probably resign. His successor then could dissolve Parliament and call for general elections.

The other bill, for public housing, was criticised by the Christian Democrat Senator whose task was to present the bill to the Senate. (The housing bill only passed in the chamber with the assent of the Communists, who abstained from voting: some 90 Christian Democrat MPs flouted party discipline and voted against the Government bill.)

On Friday, Signor Colombo's Cabinet will be one year old. It is not sarcasm to write that even that will be an achievement, considering that his has been a Government of political misfits, a coalition not of three parties but a collage of a dozen jagged-edged factions.

The only major piece of legislation to have been passed during the Colombo year was the private member's Bill on divorce, which was opposed by the Prime Minister and his party. On Saturday, either the Centre-Left coalition Senators will give Signor Colombo a birthday present, which he deserves, or a burial. A Christian Democrat burial, to be sure.

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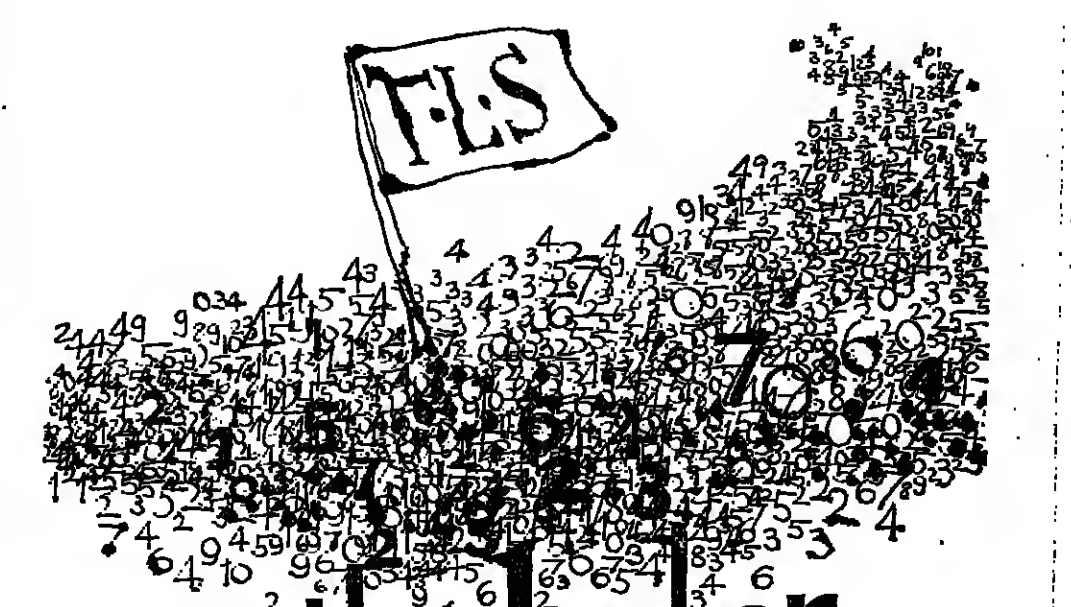
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The only major piece of legislation to have been passed during the Colombo year was the private member's Bill on divorce, which was opposed by the Prime Minister and his party. On Saturday, either the Centre-Left coalition Senators will give Signor Colombo a birthday present, which he deserves, or a burial. A Christian Democrat burial, to be sure.

President Saragat, now in his last five months of office, is forbidden by the Constitution from dissolving Parliament during that period. But to clear the air (should there be another Government crisis), he would probably resign. His successor then could dissolve Parliament and call for general elections.



Starting in the issue of 6 August the TLS will publish an important series of long, signed articles on the applications and potential of quantitative analysis.

Subjects will include Sociology (W.G. Runciman leads off the series), Stylistics, Design, Medicine, Demography, Economics, History, Music, War Studies, Archaeology, Mathematics, Politics, Anthropology.

Thinking entirely by numbers without reference to other less demonstrably precise methods is surely dangerous. But we believe there is a case for even greater sophistication in their proper use.

The Times Literary Supplement covers many disciplines and subjects in its articles and reviews, week by week. Invest in your own copy at a mere 10p a week.

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US envoy to justify his Greek policy

From DAVID TONGE: Athens, August 2

When the American Ambassador to Athens, Mr Henry Tasca, gives evidence in Washington tomorrow to the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives, he is going to have the awkward task of justifying a policy towards Greece of which the only results have been to alienate both the colonels and their opponents.

This policy has been given a facelift designed to placate liberal critics. Tasca has begun to adopt a more open line to the former politicians swept aside by the army coup of four years ago. He has finally paid his courtesy visit to King Constantine, to whom, in spite of his exile, all ambassadors continue to be credited, and he has asked to see the self-exiled former Prime Minister, Mr Karamanlis.

He has not had much to promise to those he has seen and his moves if anything suggest a change in the presentation of US policy rather than in its substance. Mr Tasca himself is largely associated with the hatching of his policy. He was sent here 18 months ago after a long period in which Washington had refused to appoint an ambassador.

He was given the task of advising on whether the Pentagon's arguments on the strategic value of Greece should be allowed to overcome the State Department's concern over the political implications of being associated with the regime.

He seems to have sided with the Pentagon and he has since been associated with the line of friendly persuasion — the emphasis being on the word friendly — which America has followed in the past year. Full arms shipments which had been suspended immediately after the 1967 coup were resumed in September. A series of senior officials including the Defence Secretary, Mr Laird started visiting Athens, and Mr Tasca wasted no opportunity of being photographed with Mr Papadopoulos.

The State Department justifies

12 Jews held

Twelve Jews who staged a demonstration protesting at the Babyl Yar memorial, Kiev on Sunday were detained by police, according to a Moscow report. Babyl Yar is the site of the mass grave of tens of thousands of Jews killed by the Germans in 1942.

The demonstrators drafted a petition to President Podgorny asking for emigration papers for Israel.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the bride or groom, are accepted for publication in the London edition of the Daily Telegraph. Births, marriages and deaths are accepted for publication in the London edition of the Daily Telegraph. Births, marriages and deaths are accepted for publication in the London edition of the Daily Telegraph.

BIRTH

CASSELLSON—On August 2, 1971, to CAROLYN, the daughter of Mr and Mrs. CASSELLSON, 95 Park Lane, Whitehall, London, a daughter, Mrs. CASSELLSON.

ENGAGEMENT

ALPHEA DAVIES—The engagement is announced between ALPHEA DAVIES, daughter of Mr and Mrs. ALPHEA DAVIES, 10, The Priory, London, and MARY CAGLIAN, daughter of Mr and Mrs. CAGLIAN, 10, The Priory, London.

MARRIAGES

FARMWORTH—On July 31, 1971, at St. Andrew's Church, London, the marriage of FARMWORTH, daughter of Mr and Mrs. FARMWORTH, 10, The Priory, London, and MARY CAGLIAN, daughter of Mr and Mrs. CAGLIAN, 10, The Priory, London.

DEATHS

ALSOOP—On July 31, 1971, at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. ALSOOP, 10, The Priory, London, a daughter, Mrs. ALSOOP.

Britain against nuclear summit

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

THE BRITISH Government is believed to be ready to reply to recent Russian proposals for a five-power nuclear summit talks now that Peking has rejected the plan. While Britain will not be as brusque, the answer to the Russians will work out much the same — that the time is not right for such a meeting since the seat reserved for China would not be occupied.

The Foreign Office confirmed last night that the full text of the Chinese reply to Russia had been passed to Britain as a diplomatic courtesy. The charge d'affaires in Peking, Mr John Denso, was called to the Foreign Ministry and handed a copy. The Chinese message rejects the Soviet plan which was originally put forward by France and resented by the Russians a few weeks ago.

The Chinese put forward their own counter-proposal which is the Peking plan for convening a world summit conference on disarmament. This is regarded as impracticable by Britain and most Western Governments and by the Russians.

It would obviously become a propaganda exercise on a large scale with little prospect of real action to freeze nuclear arms production. It would also overlap the systematic approach adopted by the United Nations many years ago, which established the present disarmament committee in Geneva.

As a nuclear Power, China has a veto on any limited gathering of the five Governments concerned. Once she has decided to use the veto, she has now done so in the case of the Soviet initiative. It is pointless trying to proceed in any other form for the present.

A ballot box poser

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, August 2
Sixty-one per cent of the French electorate believe that, at a future election, the Communist Party came to power in combination with the non-Communist Left. It would refuse to obey the law of the ballot box if a local election placed it in a minority.

That result of a poll taken by the public opinion institution SOFRES, for "L'Express", is of particular interest, because doubts about the French Communist Party's respect for the rules of democracy is one of the difficulties at the present negotiations between the Communists and the new Socialist Party, led by M. Francois Mitterrand.

Only 19 per cent of the poll believed that the Communists would stand down. The rest had no opinion. A breakdown into parties showed that 48 per cent of Communist voters believed that the party would relinquish power, but only 27 per cent of the non-Communist Left.

Similar results were produced by the question whether the Communist Party was likely to be a loyal ally if it came into power with the non-Communist Left. Thirty-one per cent of the poll thought the party would be loyal, 50 per cent that it would not be.

On the party's overall image, one-third of the poll believed it had changed for the better in recent years, 19 per cent that it had changed for the worse, and 22 per cent that it had not changed at all. Seventy-five per cent saw it as above all the party of the workers.

French bank restrictions tightened

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, August 2
Only three weeks after its first move, the Bank of France has given another turn to the screw restraining the growth of bank credits.

The measure is at once the answer to the continued flow of capital into the country, which obliged the Bank of France to buy \$500 million during July, and fresh evidence of the Government's determination to avoid revaluing the franc.

From August 5, the proportion of reserves which the banks are obliged to hold will rise from 10.25 per cent to 12.25 per cent for open credits and from 5.25 per cent to 6.50 per cent for Savings Bank accounts. On July 21, in accordance with the decision announced on July 9, the proportion was raised by 1 per cent.

PARLIAMENT

'Evil genius' of the Upper Clyde Benn attacked for setting up group

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, for the Opposition, said he accepted complete personal responsibility for the policy followed by the Labour Government before, during, and after the establishment of Upper Clyde Shipyards. "We were not prepared to see men rotting in Clydeside if there was a possibility of having a viable group there."

Opening the debate on UCS, he said: "I would like, on behalf of the whole House, to express my congratulations to Mr John Davies for having escaped injury in the bomb attack upon his House. I am sure that MPs would also wish to be associated with sympathy to the woman hurt in the attack and denounce in strong language any attempts to solve domestic problems by violent means."

Mr Benn said the Government's decision announced on Thursday would create a disaster area on Clydeside — one even worse than the areas of highest unemployment in Northern Ireland. The Government had justified its decision by reference to the advisory group report issued as a White Paper, which he described as the most inaccurate and misleading presented to Parliament for many years.

It was not true to say, as was claimed in the report, that the initial structure of UCS was totally mistaken. "The plain truth is that in 1965 British shipbuilding as a whole was on the point of collapse."

"If Labour had not intervened to save Fairfield it would not be possible for the Government to come forward with a proposal based on Fairfield as the centre of a shipbuilding group."

"The grouping of UCS was on the initiative of the private shipyards and not the Government. A working party was set up to work with the Shipbuilding Industry Board to prepare a group."

The Government of the time had supported the formation of UCS for employment reasons — there were 13,500 men working in the yards of Upper Clyde, supported by another 20,000 in special industries.

"The possibility of 30,000 jobs disappearing was quite unacceptable to us. We were not prepared to see men rotting in Clydeside if there was a possibility of having a viable group there. On any cost-benefit study of the alternative of allowing men to rot, or building a new group, it made a lot more sense to go for UCS than let the men be paid by the Government to do nothing."

"With hindsight I have no doubt now that it would have been better if the previous Government had taken the whole industry into public ownership at the time we launched the group. We could have then re-equipped it, rationalised it, and swept aside many of the old ogres."

It was astonishing that Lord Robens, who had had the experience of the Coal Board, should have put his name to the advisory group report. "Mr Benn said that, in the light of what he had said, the Government believed there was any substance in the charge it had made against the previous Government, the case for a Select Committee was unanswerable. He and his colleagues could then be cross-examined."

On the present Government's record, the first item was bound to be the so-called Ridley report, printed in the Guardian and written in 1969, in which Nicholas Ridley (now Under-Secretary of State for Industry) had made four recommendations. The first had been to give no more money to UCS, the second to allow Yarrow to leave UCS if it still wanted to, and the third, at the bankruptcy of UCS, to put in a "Government hatcher" to cut up UCS and sell it off cheaply.

Finally, after liquidation or reconstruction, the Government could sell off its holding in UCS for a pittance if necessary.

This was the attitude of the Government. The report had been quoted time and again, and it had never been denied. From October to February 80 per cent of payments due to the group had been withheld on the orders of Mr Davies. "The day

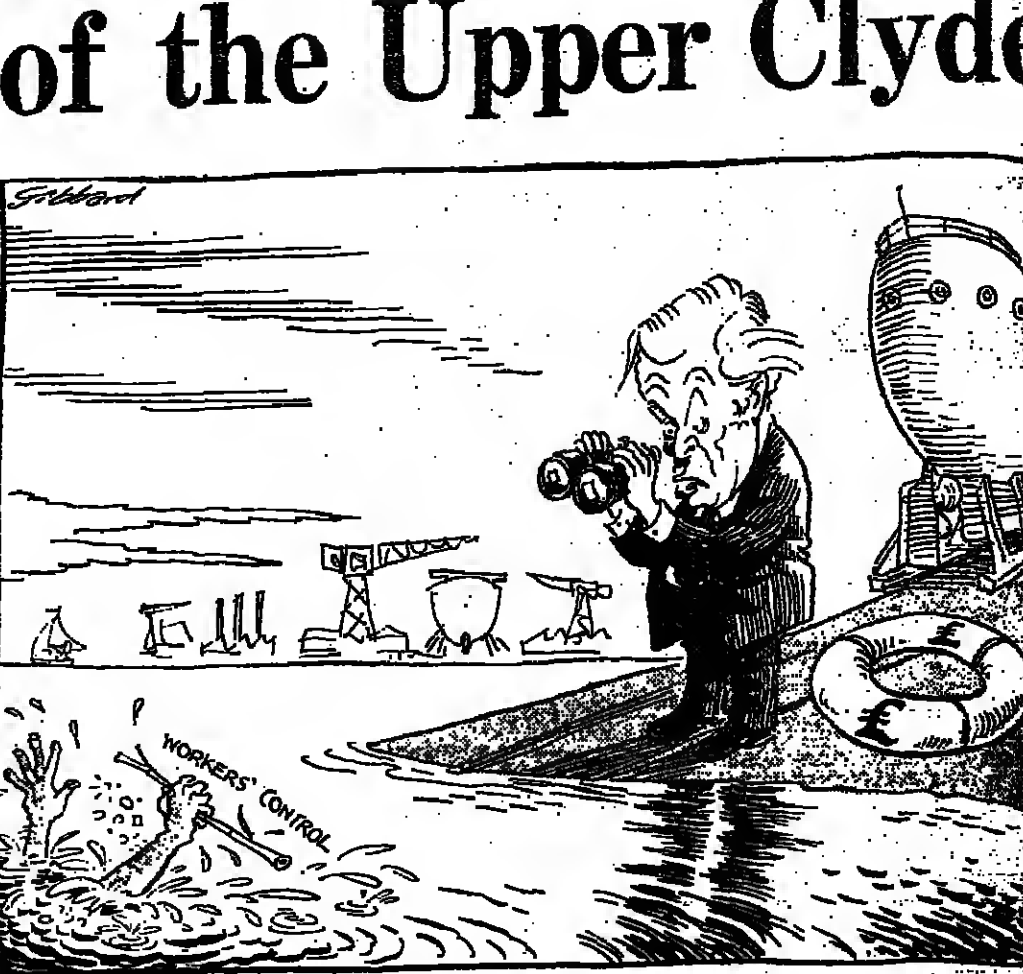
on which the Government announced to UCS that they were going to resume these payments was February 3. Had they not announced it on February 3 the bankruptcy would have been announced on the same day — February 4 — as the bankruptcy of Rolls-Royce. Even they were unable to contemplate the bankruptcy of Rolls-Royce and UCS on the same day."

Mr Benn said 5,000 to 6,000 men could be affected directly on Clydeside. Given a ratio of two to one in relation to the supply industry, about 15,000 people could be made redundant. In Clydeside about one in three people worked in UCS and the local authority received £1,000,000 in rates a year. Housing subsidies would have to be paid to the unemployed.

School leavers are not just leaving school, they are leaving the Clyde and the town is on its way to becoming a ghost town. Many shopkeepers would also be affected. Steelworkers were faced with redundancy, and a total of 240 millions gross trade was to be taken out of the Scottish economy.

"Other shipbuilding firms throughout the country are directly endangered by the fact that this Government is the only one of any advanced country now giving no support whatsoever to its shipbuilding industry. The Government is not unlike the Government in Westminster, is supporting Harland and Wolff because they are more sensitive to the social considerations."

Labour condemns bombing raid on Davies flat



'Quite understandable, struggling — but foolish!'

which has distressed me greatly in the last few days has been that in any sense I personally would have lacked sympathy for the situation which has arisen. I think anyone who knows me would very readily recognise how unlikely that is.

"I have always taken the view, and took it no less last week, that expressions of sympathy are one thing but that real steps are another in order to alleviate the situation."

Mr Davies said it was irrational to say that the advisory group, three of whom were Scotsmen with considerable and personal interests in Scotland, had devised a politically motivated report.

Referring to the "so called Ridley Report" he said he had heard of it for the first time last month in the Guardian. He did not know how he could have been influenced by it.

He could not grant credit guarantees to UCS last autumn because of the Shipbuilding Industry Act, which prevented him from doing so.

Mr Davies then quoted comments made by Mr William Ross, the Shadow Secretary for Scotland, in the Commons last week: "I had the advantage of seeing Sir Alexander Glen, Lord Robens, and the two Macdonalds. I was impressed by the quality of the people, if a hatchet job is to be done, it will not be done by them."

Mr Davies went on: "It might be as well to compare the remarks I have quoted with the kind of remarks attributed to Mr Benn in a Press Association report last week... 'Simply a hatchet job; the most disreputable report ever published in Parliament.'"

Mr Ross interjected: "Yes, I say it, too."

Mr Davies said: "This is not so. It was an objective and practical report in objective and practical circumstances."

He went on: "These yards were already at the time of the formation of UCS in 1967 either obsolete or obsolescent in their facilities. Since then virtually nothing has been done in order to make them more efficient."

In the last 18 months there had been an improvement in the yards, but that improvement had been at the cost of keeping the cost per ton of steel handed exactly the same.

"On the basis of the order book as it stands today there was about a year's work ahead for Clydeside and Scotcoun, and for the Govan yard enough to go a little longer, but not much. Let's make no mistake about it."

The prospects of improvement were poor because the shipbuilding industry was in considerable difficulty. He realised that, even if the project did materialise, the impact of the UCS failure was going to be "very grave indeed." Whatever happened there would be very serious consequences and redundancies on the Clyde. "I deplore it as much as anybody, but I believe what has been put forward is the best proposal in the circumstances."

The real problem was to increase investment, and the Chancellor's measures were devised nationally to achieve this.

"The first issue to be faced is to get the management situation right. The first thing I shall therefore look to is to find adequate management — to replace what has been in the past inadequate management."

The sympathy and understanding shown for the people of Clydeside did not extend to Mr Benn. "I think he has been, in some sense, the evil genius of shipbuilding, as indeed the evil genius of a number of other industrial ventures in this country. I think his extra-

assistance. It was carried by 66 votes to 62. The Bill provided that assistance should be given if application was made on or after June 23. Lord Derwent was speaking on the committee stage of the Bill which increases assistance in development or intermediate areas. He said: "The

Bill provides that the application must be made on or after June 23 although during the Second Reading it was precisely stated that the intention was to encourage people to bring forward new improvement work which might have been postponed, if indeed, ever undertaken."

The committee stage was completed.

Misprint

Mr Campbell said a report in the "Glasgow Herald" said that the "Glasgow Herald" group had reacted adversely to Mr Benn's suggestion that it would be happy to see higher unemployment on the Upper Clyde which it could recruit from the

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HOME NEWS

Clyde Police called in after stranded Americans besiege travel office

By JOHN WINDSOR

Police were called to the offices of a travel agency in London yesterday as 50 American tourists who had been turned away from a charter flight shouted for new tickets and refunds. Police took away tickets for examination.

The tourists—whose group flight was arranged by the Scottish American Association of Brooklyn, New York—besieged the Oxford Street offices of Old and New World travel, a New York firm. They were among 120 Americans who were not allowed to board a Universal Airlines flight at Stansted, Essex, on Sunday. Some had been stranded for five days. Many had spent all their holiday money and had been without food.

Rippon answers Senator

Mr Geoffrey Rippon was asked a question by Senator Gordon Campbell, our Political Correspondent for Scotland, during a debate on the Government's attack on EEC policies. The group of 12 in London on Friday by an initial structure of yesterday from two up at the last minutes.

Mr Rippon said he had read elsewhere that Mr Humphrey was now on the verge of a new scheme, and that during the last few days of the EEC negotiations, the Government had been in close touch with the EEC. He said that the Government had been in close touch with the EEC. He said that the Government had been in close touch with the EEC. He said that the Government had been in close touch with the EEC.

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Built-in defence against the vandal

Judy Hillman shows how design without frills can stop damage to homes

WHILE psychologists and sociologists continue to debate the causes and cures of vandalism, architects can now obtain advice on how to prevent damage to housing estates by the bored or unhappy young.

The guidance comes in the form of a digest produced by the Building Research Station after 40 interviews, and inspections of materials and design. It could certainly reduce destruction even though it might also produce a less attractive, possibly bleak environment.

Chimneys can be lifted and used as missiles and the BRS therefore recommends large slabs or jointless pavings. Roses or prickly bushes can be grown where a flower-bed might be used as a short cut and trodden down. Access points to estates should be well lit to prevent rubbish being dumped. Lifts in flats are often fouled—so the BRS suggests a lavatory in the communal hall. Even this can become a target for damage unless pipes are embedded in the walls and special fittings used. Otherwise visitors may be subject to electric shock from damaged light switches or even find robbers have removed the loo.

Installation of hard shiny surfaces, although apparently all are vulnerable to aerosol paint sprays and some councils are now resigned to cheap finishes which can be easily renewed. Lamp posts are bound to be used for climbing and should either be made unattractive for such adventures or strong enough to withstand them.



Boys aged 14-16 taking part in a "commando weekend" at Arbroath, Ayrshire, where the Mountain and Arctic Warfare Unit—45 Commando—runs courses arranged by Royal Navy and Royal Marine careers officers. Each course, of about 40 boys, carries out activities, varying from cliff climbing to radio work to give an idea of Service life

Heath puts off flight

By our Air Correspondent

The Prime Minister has allowed himself to be manoeuvred into a difficult position over Concorde: acceptance of the British Aircraft Corporation's standing invitation to fly in the aircraft would be taken as a signal that the £800 million project is finally going ahead.

And it does not want to make what might be interpreted as a gesture of the Government's commitment until the Cabinet makes up its mind.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who has also been invited and has probably much more personal interest in flying in the air liner, has evidently decided to follow the lead from No. 10.

The engineers actually working on Concorde might not have been especially keen to welcome Mr Heath. They might have taken the cynical view that the Prime Minister had nothing to lose by a show of enthusiasm.

And in any case such a trip would mean interrupting the normal test schedule and probably grounding the aircraft on the previous day to ensure there were no technical snags. But now the message seems clear: once the Cabinet has decided to put the controversial air liner into production—and Mr Heath himself is rumoured in the aircraft industry to be a Concorde man—the Prime Minister will fix a date.

At present this is unlikely to be before the end of the year although the first sales contract—probably with Air France—could be signed this autumn.

A kiss in time, gents

By our own Reporter

The Gay Liberation Front is considering a campaign to establish the right of homosexuals to kiss in public.

The move follows the banning of members by three public houses in Notting Hill, London. They are near the hill where the Front meets on Wednesdays. One pub Heneky's Wine Bar in Portobello Road, cleared its customers, closed early, and called police for the past two Wednesdays to foil an influx of members.

Small groups tried two other pubs, the Pembroke Castle and the Duke of Norfolk. They and other customers were turned away before closing time on Wednesday and police were called.

Mr Andrew Lumsden, a Front member, complained yesterday of "clear discrimination" and said landlords were encouraging discrimination by the way they treated the gays. He said the Front was not in the pub but in the street, and that the pub was the only place in which they could behave naturally.

The Front moved to Notting Hill last month after being expelled from its regular meeting place in King Street, Covent Garden. It gets several hundred members at meetings.

Mr Lumsden went on: "If people kissing one another was not offensive to regulars at the pub, why should it be offensive to the public in Portobello Road? It seems that the community is afraid of us. This is an important matter of principle and it could get worse."

The Front was likely to distribute leaflets to public-house customers in Portobello Road on a Saturday. Heneky's said "two or three" Front couples had been seen kissing in the bar on the first Wednesday. The landlord did not want a build-up of people whose behaviour was suspect, taking over one of our houses.

"Fellowa kissing each other and holding hands is not what we want in what is mainly a family house on weekdays. I am not talking about homosexuals but about the difficulties of running a pub. A canoodling courting couple would be just as objectionable."

Davies to face critics on UCS

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY and DEREK BROWN

Mr Davies, Minister for Trade and Industry, will travel to Glasgow today to face some of his sternest critics over the plan to cut down the bankrupt Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

In addition, the timing of Mr Davies' visit is an astute political move guaranteed to steel the resolve of Mr Harold Wilson who is to visit Clydeside tomorrow. Mr Wilson follows the shadow Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who during a visit to Clydeside on Friday praised the workers' decision to take over the yards and asked pointedly why Mr Davies had failed to explain his decisions personally to UCS workers.

Mr Davies will today meet representatives of local authorities, the Scottish TUC, the Scottish Council Development and Industry, shop stewards, and chambers of commerce.

The UCS stewards, who say they are in control of the shipyards along the Upper Clyde, will send two representatives to see Mr Davies. One of them, Mr Bobby Dickie, convenor of the Clydeside Shipbuilders' Committee, said last night: "We are very pleased he has decided to come. It gives us another opportunity to have discussion with him. I don't know whether he will visit the Clydeside yard, but I suppose, like all Cabinet Ministers, he will have a very tight schedule."

The Government's decision to send him to Glasgow was seen, in the city last night, as an acknowledgment of the protests which have been raised in the area, in particular by the shop stewards who claim to have taken control of all the yards. The stewards fear that their public demonstration of defiance against the Government's decision has now raised so much public sympathy that Mr Davies is obliged to make a personal visit.

Mr Davies' unexpected decision to visit Clydeside, however, is unquestionably a significant victory for all those Scottish organisations, including the STUC and Glasgow city council, which have added to the torrent of protest over the Government's UCS proposals.

Mr Davies has been strongly criticised in several quarters for omitting to see for himself the growing unemployment problems on Clydeside.

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More than 11,000 men at Heathrow Airport-London are expected to delay outgoing flights today by holding a meeting. They will hear of union efforts to get the Canadian-owned handling firm, General Aviation Services, off the airport. The British Airports Authority is confident that the airport will remain operational.

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Swan Hunter close yards

By our own Reporter

Guide to the show pieces

By our own Reporter

A guide-book to 1,000 of the most popular exhibits in London museums was published by the British Tourist Authority yesterday.

The 20-page guide, "National Museums in London," also lists 100 things to see and 100 famous names explaining countries, civilisations, and times. It tells one how to get to museums and what the opening hours are.

Mr Henry Marking, chairman of BEA and a member of the STA development committee, said yesterday: "I am sure that only a handful of visitors have any knowledge of what sort of thing is in each particular gallery or museum, or which is the best one to visit to satisfy a particular interest."

"It is in order to provide visitors with a handy source of information on the contents and specialities of the national museums and galleries in London that this booklet has been published."

"The experiment was successful," the idea might be devoted to cover museums and galleries in other parts of Britain.

The Swan Hunter group decided at noon yesterday to close its five Tyneside shipbuilding yards and lay off nearly 8,000 men on a few hours strike. An unofficial strike by 2,800 ancillary workers had begun.

Mr Tom McIver, the group's managing director, said later that talks with union officials had been arranged and would take place "during the next few days."

The yards had reopened after the annual fortnightly holiday for all 10,500 shipbuilding workers. It is the fourth major industrial dispute faced by Swan Hunter this year but it is the first time the yards have been closed because of a strike. Work on ships worth nearly £100 millions has been halted.

Mr McIver said the management could not keep the yards open because the strikers included fire patrolmen, safety workers, and crane drivers.

He said the temporary closure of the yards was not linked to production problems. But it is obvious that Swan Hunter would not have been able to keep the yards going for more than two or three days without crane drivers and labourers who assist skilled workers.

The ancillary workers, who are the lowest paid, are asking for a top grade of £21.40 for a 40-hour week. They have rejected an offer of a top grade of £20.17 which would give a rise of about £1.10 to all four grades.

The strikers were officially backed by their union, the General and Municipal Workers, until last weekend when they rejected a recommendation from their national executive that they should accept the offer and return to work while negotiations continued.

Mr William Porter, Newcastle district official of the GMWU, said the strike was solidly supported by all members. He said he had expected the yards to be closed. The strikers are not to meet until Friday.

Ever since its inception in 1968, UCS has been notoriously reluctant to publish any figures. Most of what is known about the yard, therefore, is in terms of the help that it received; and by any standards this has

been enormous, amounting to £20 millions in the life of the Labour Government.

Where has the money gone? Certainly not into improving the yards' resources. According to a company spokesman, "only a few thousands" have been spent on capital investment. The rest has been spent simply on maintaining an unenviable

void. Little is known about the condition of the five yards at the time they were taken over by UCS but it is believed that there were losses of up to £10 millions on contracts undertaken by the independent groups, which UCS had to bear.

So at least half the Government aid was spent on the mistakes of the UCS's predecessors. And the merger itself must have consumed a fair proportion of the remainder: up to £1.75 millions was spent towards buy-in of the previous owners.

Added to all this, the company was faced with a small order book which, for the sake of continuity, it had to supplement with about £10 millions worth of contracts rapidly obtained at uncompetitive prices. One of the most ambitious merged groupings, formed on the basis of the 1966 Geddes Report, was therefore left with precious little money to consolidate its position.

As old shipyards go UCS's facilities are not bad compared with others in this country. But within the context of a world market increasingly dominated by the new, post-war facilities in countries like Japan and Sweden, UCS was at a grave disadvantage.

Nor did UCS manager its affairs particularly well. The company's board and senior Europe. The tragedy of UCS is management was dominated by a few executives from the former yard which could have ensured the survival of the yard.



Workers leaving the Clydeside Yard yesterday

Danger from boilers

By our own Reporter

A fault has been discovered in a batch of one of the best-known gas-fired central heating boilers. People's health could be in danger.

The fault is in the balanced flue boiler design installed since October, 1970. The boilers have the name Potlerton on the front top right above the door of the casing. Faulty models also have one of the following codes on the serial number plate: LTD, DTE, DTJ, DQE, DQF, DQJ, DQK.

People with such boilers were urged yesterday to make sure that the room in which it is fitted is well ventilated, and to get in touch with the firm.

Training course

The National Gypsy Education Council organised the weekend training course for volunteer teachers at Southwark College of Further Education, and not the Gypsy Council, as stated in yesterday's Guardian.

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADOLPH 1835 7611. Ev. 7.30. With the musical of a lifetime. **SHOW BOAT** with the musical of a lifetime. **ADOLPH** 1835 7611. Ev. 7.30. With the musical of a lifetime.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM 1835 7611. Ev. 7.30. With the musical of a lifetime. **ADOLPH** 1835 7611. Ev. 7.30. With the musical of a lifetime.

THE MOUSSETRAP 1835 7611. Ev. 7.30. With the musical of a lifetime. **ADOLPH** 1835 7611. Ev. 7.30. With the musical of a lifetime.

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Love's labour lost in Covent Garden development plan

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM

Out of the labyrinth of plans for the redevelopment of Covent Garden came the strangest thread of all yesterday—a claim by Mr George Martin that the GLC, whose proposals for the area are currently being discussed at a public inquiry, had pinched his own plans for an international conference centre.

Actually Mr Martin didn't say "pinched." He said "stolen." His case is that for 10 years he has been working on a project known as the Covent Garden Centre, (as it then was), and has found that the GLC has incorporated his ideas or a "watered down" version of them in its own scheme.

There is not a lot of difference between the two plans, except that Mr Martin's conference centre would seat 6,000—three times as many as envisaged by the GLC. And it would offer facilities for international congresses which are not at present available "on this planet." In fact, Mr Martin's rhetoric is as expansive as his grand designs.

At a press conference held in the smoothness of the Savoy Hotel to explain these designs, Mr Martin's aides explained that the Covent Garden alternative was "an economic project in the public interest." Mr Martin was not interested in making profit; he was "a philanthropist and a great humanitarian." A brochure expounding the scheme states that the centre will cost about £85 million and that "it will help to bring into this country an annual indirect revenue of £55 millions."

When the idea was conceived, an impressive array of names appeared on a list of members of a general and executive council. They were to lobby for the cultural and entertainment attractions the plan promised, and among them were the Duke of Bedford, Lord Salisbury, Mr Robert Maxwell, Sir Geoffrey Hounsfield, Mr Charles Clore was quoted as saying that the only thing wrong was that he had not thought of the idea himself.

So who, we asked, is Mr George Martin? "Mr Robert Downer, a former director of the 'Daily Mirror' group, was there to explain that Mr Martin had "enough qualifications to paper his wall." He had studied at five universities, had degrees in international law and economics, and other qualifications in the field of human sciences.

As though that was not impressive enough, he went on: "George Martin is a human being. This is not meant in any facetious way. He is a human being in the sense that he cares enough about humanity to devote his energy and his money to its welfare. The present material age may well not comprehend the nature of such a man. One must admit that it is not easy to do because such a man is rare."

Mr Martin's own estimate of himself is a little more modest. He said that he was not, as his admirers would have it, a philanthropist. Neither was he a property developer, "though I have had experience in property development." He plans to tell the inspector during the public inquiry that he believes the GLC has taken over his plan;

he hopes that this will be passed on to the Secretary for the Environment who can sort out his claim. Was Mr Martin sure he wasn't a property developer? Quite sure.

Was he a millionaire? No. What then motivated him? Pure concern for humanity, it emerged. For he was born in a slum in China; his mother, a very clever woman, remarried several times and eventually into considerable wealth. Several years ago it had been necessary to get the support of influential people for Covent Garden Centre, but now the scheme was well enough known to attract interest in its own right.

The idea was already working successfully on a smaller scale in Sweden, where a conference and entertainment centre has been established by his organisation. This is the latest in a series of ventures which Mr Martin runs from his house in Pavilion Road, Chelsea, with the help of an associate, Miss Anna Dahl. The range has broadened interestingly over the past 15 years.

One of the most successful, according to Mr Martin, is the Institute of Personal Development. This Miss Dahl described as "an educational organisation devoted to the welfare and progress of humanity." It involves exercises in corrective discipline, character development, and creative development. These courses are offered to the staff of major companies—Mr Martin said that C & A were among his clients. A week's course for a company costs not less than £1,500.

Mr Martin, who admires Gandhi and Tolstoy, said that he had no formal training in psychology. Miss Dahl said that he had developed the unique system himself. Its object was to improve communication between people at all levels, and it was so successful that it was being adopted in some Dutch schools.

Surely with a professional interest in communication, someone suggested, Mr Martin's courses are offered to the staff of GLC over the years could have been avoided. "Communication," he said knowingly, "is a two way process." And there we left him—his ambitions mountain-high; his visions crystal-clear.

As little as 9 per cent, 40 technical colleges would refuse to enrol students next month. The union has been pressing for an overhaul of the negotiating machinery under which both salaries and conditions could be discussed together.

The offer in the Burnham Further Education Committee follows roughly the precedent laid down by the recent arbitration for school teachers, by which everyone was awarded 10 per cent and a further 1 per cent was distributed selectively to introduce the new pay structure. Lecturers in the colleges of education were offered 12 per cent in Pelham Committee negotiations last week.

The ATTI, which demanded 35 per cent more in its salary claim this year, believes that "schools award has upset the traditional relationship between pay for specialist secondary school teachers and lecturers' salaries in the technical college."

At the same time it is concerned that recent generous settlements for university teachers have made it quite unrealistic to speak of parity in financial esteem between universities and polytechnics.

It has always been clear that this round was going to be hard fought, and the ATTI has not been pleased to see its own demands so obviously tied to a schools settlement.

Officials were predicting last week that if they were offered



'Nudes stolen in OZ protest

By our own Reporter

A drawing of an orgy stolen yesterday from an gallery in Brighton in protest against the verdict on the editors of "OZ" magazine.

The drawing, made by Mayrhofer in 1908 and valued at £75, disappeared from "The Erotic and Fantasia" exhibition on the first floor of corporation art gallery, Church Street. A local newspaper later received a claimant responsibility for removal. It was signed "Freedom of Expression Brig International Section."

It offered to return the drawing "when the 'OZ' editors released or 'at the end of exhibition' which is due close at the end of the month.

A police guard was posted at the gallery, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, yesterday at home of Judge Argyle, presided at the trial. A threat had been made telephone.

From Lancashire to London: Inspector Anne Donald, aged 27, now stationed at Leigh, who has been appointed Chief Inspector in London to assist the Inspector of Women's Constabulary.

Another brush between the Labour Party and the BBC has ended in apologies, expressions of regret, and forgiveness.

The trouble occurred last week when two Labour MPs were recording a discussion on the Common Market for the programme "Today in Scotland." The discussion was being recorded in London, and was between Mr Bob MacLennan, a pro-Marketeer, and Mr Jim Sillars, an anti-Marketeer.

At the end of the discussion a voice came over the radio link asking for the programme to be re-recorded, because they were not, at each other's.

The MPs heard the remark, assumed that the BBC was interested only in Labour's squabbles, and refused to re-record. Mr Bob MacLennan, Labour Chief Whip, wrote to Mr Charles Curran, director-general of the BBC, to demand an inquiry.

Mr John Crawley, assistant to the director-general, has now apologised and explained that the offending remark was made not by the producer of the programme but by some other person who had no right to issue instructions anyway.

He gives a series of stunningly unimpeachable answers to many questions: no, he never played snooker like his father; no, he could not now get a builder like his father; either. Would he have been different had he been brought up in the industrial Midlands, in Huddersfield, or in Wolverhampton? He supposed he would, yes.

But he did object to the charge that as a young man, he had been more concerned with the rise of totalitarianism in Europe than with mass unemployment at home; the point was, he said, that the rise of totalitarianism stemmed from mass unemployment. But he had

The final impression of a man who gives very, away, who never remembers being drunk, never after a holiday in Bali after a left his interviewer perching struggling for a spark or haps a drawing pin.

Two schoolboys on a morning fishing expedition the break and gave the afternoon of the Port of a Chester's Bridgewater Department could not say how long it would take to repair the at duct and refill the section.

Police warned sightseers keep away from the gap in aqueduct because of the risk of further collapse.

A five-mile stretch of the ween Dunham Massey Edgewater Canal, in Cheshire, and is popular with fishing enthusiasts and pleasure cruiser. The canal over the river their moorings were left collapsed.

Thousands of gallons of water ran straight into the river, but took with it a 120ft. high earth embankment. This caused some silting of the river, which will be silted and flooded surrounding fields. Engineers cut off the canal supply at the nearest possible points.

The stretch affected is between Dunham Massey and Edgewater.

Revealing all of Skipper Ted

By MICHAEL LAKE

The Prime Minister is the subject of tonight's networked "Granada" television documentary, but at the end of it is a film of his sailing. The no doubt that his boat, Mr. Ted, is in a beautiful condition. The most interesting monologue of the man came from one of crew, as he wrestled with a spinnaker, aware of the to port, unaware of the to starboard.

We see the Prime Minister standing, shaking his head, waving, steering his boat, doing all those things which lesser mortals think he gives up when they become. He presides graciously over birthday party of the girl or wife of one of his crew, brisly breaks up the party, head back for London, away from a car park, in Jags and Princesses and like.

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"A FILM PRODUCER," said Lord Birkett, is essentially someone who makes sure that the talent of the director is working at absolutely full power and to the best of its ability. He agreed that another definition could be a middleman dealing in expensive luxury goods — like 100 mounted boars, a specially designed king-size multi-purpose castle, two custom-built, horse-drawn Dark Ages Rolls-Royces, and a long costly winter in Denmark.

For Lord Birkett is of course the producer of the Brook-Scofield "King Lear," now showing at the Prince Charles for a limited season. Before that he produced Pinter's "The Caretaker," for Clive Donner; the "Marat/Sade" for Brook; and "The Dream" for Peter Hall.

"Middleman?—yes, that's all you ever can be as a producer. Because the director is ultimately the man with the camera who goes off and does it, and says 'Action!' and 'Cut!' and 'Do it this way' and so on. And you can be as grand as you like and have the longest cigar in your mouth, but it's not going to be your creation, it's going to be his."

We were talking in his Kensington drawing-room, the week before "King Lear" was previewed for the press. It's a fine show-piece of a room, with books lining one wall.

We talk about idylls for a while. "I think that part of the effect of a lot of popular films is a matter of idyll—people are sad when they're over. And all films with a real grip are idyllic in the sense that one doesn't want to be released from their atmosphere. It's a whole world that you enjoy inhabiting."

He himself launched into films straight out of Cambridge, starting as general dogbody to the Production Chief at the old Ealing Studios under Sir Michael Balcon. After two years he got his ticket as third Assistant on Dickenderick's "The Ladykillers," and eventually became a first Assistant (the one who does all the shouting and worrying when a film's being shot).

He was with Harry Watts ("The Siege of Pinchgut"), Seth Holt ("Nowhere to Go"), Leslie Norman ("Dunkirk"), Guy Green ("The Mark"), Jack Clayton ("The Innocents"), Peter Isherwood ("Billy Budd"), Michael Relph ("Davy"), Basil Dearden ("The Square Ring").

At 40 he has an establishment, actorish face with the upward-flying eyebrows of the Don himself, and a genial anecdote-sprinkled manner. Earlier this year at Cannes he'd been one of the festival judges, alongside Erich Segal and Michele Morgan, billed as Lord Michael Birkett.

Ten and cake were served by Filipino servants. They were sitting at a table brought over on contract and trained by Lady Birkett. Birkett watched them for a moment. "A director's talent is something that needs helping and shaping and guiding—even the greatest talents need somebody on the other side of the net to play the shots back to it. It's a world that it's easy to get lost in."

"Casting — designs — locations — shooting — viewing the rushes — it's

frightfully important for the director to have another opinion, even if he doesn't agree with it. To strengthen his conviction: or alternatively shake that conviction—that is, prove that it wasn't really a conviction at all but merely a solution, and point him in another direction."

"Lear"? It all started when Brook and I were making the "Marat/Sade" together. In the middle of it he said, 'By the way, make a note on your pad that we must make "King Lear" together.' So I wrote "King Lear" together. We'd become great friends—I was instantly very attracted to Brook when I met him, I love him very dearly. And we enjoy working together."

"Brook was in Paris, so I used to write him a whopping great letter every two or three months about 'Lear,' saying 'Where do we do it? How do we set it? Is it about this? Is it about that? Is there a danger of it being

romanticised? Is there a danger of it being so determinedly cruel that it will repel?'"

And then the whole hushness of really finding basic images for it. The cinema is the most ruthlessly realistic medium there is—you have to say not 'We want the feeling of this,' but 'We want this.' So how do we create a totally convincing world which is special unto itself for 'King Lear' on the screen? And that's how the dialogue begins. . . .

Over coffee and brandy he gives some very funny imitations of American film producers — "The present-day ones are really no different from the old ones with huge cigars. It's just that instead of shouting, they quietly hiss: 'I'm afraid that's not our scene, sort of thing.' He talks about Peter Brook and Peter Hall. "Brook is a deliberate iconoclast—he sets up the rules very carefully, and then breaks them. Hall does it the other way

round: he breaks the rules, and when it's finished, you find that there's a new set of rules. Hall's tastes and obsessions are different, too. He's not a frontiersman—he doesn't want to be out over the horizon, beyond the first patrols, where Brook wants to work."

Two evenings later Columbia previews "King Lear" at a small luxury viewing theatre in Wardour Street. People are either knocked out by it or slightly hostile.

The following week the film is previewed at the Prince Charles cinema, which is small and chic, but stuffy on a hot summer evening. Lord and Lady Birkett greet their guests in the minute foyer, apologising for the lack of space. Gielgud is there, and Peter Hall with his two children who doze politely through most of the film, and Michael Hordern, and Rupert Davies, Cyril Cusack, the best of the TV directors working on "The Troubles" and "Hine," is there also.

Kenneth Tynan arrives, looking alert and competitive—his and Polanski's "Macheth" are at present in the cutting-room. Coming out afterwards, most people are discussing where to go to eat out. But Peter Hall remarks that it's the best Shakespeare film he's ever seen.

The Tuesday after the Sunday had reviewed "Lear" (something less than enthusiastically) Birkett was at home among the dowering window-boxes and bright front doors, cheerfully answering the phone.

"If you really want to know what I object to about half the reviews that we had (of course no one objects to good reviews, even if they're dotty!) but about the bad reviews, it's that they assume things about Lear which are questionable to a degree! And if there's any virtue in our approach, and particularly in Brook's approach (and don't forget that he's done years of work on it) it is that one doesn't start

with a closed mind, 'Lear is this, Lear is that.'

"You come to these conclusions, then you propose them as your conclusions. But even now I won't hold that our Lear is the right Lear. But it is a carefully thought-out Lear. And I hope that Brook forces you to reconsider any notions you may already have about Lear, because there isn't a 'real' Lear, like Everest, that you either reach or you don't. And in the film there are all sorts of re-examinations, even of his own stage Lear, for instance."

Penelope Houston said in the "Times" that she thought that Brook lacked a cinematic "sixth sense," which when you really analyse it comes down to the fact that she didn't entirely like the film, and can't quite put her finger on why. And those who found it unsatisfactory have really been at a loss to know why, I think. My guess is that the subject is already impossible—it's too big for any film to be totally satisfactory."

"I'm a friend of Brook's, and a great admirer of his work, but I'm not one to think that there's a gap in his armoury. He would be outraged, and say, 'But there are millions of gaps in my armoury.' And everybody's armoury is totally depleted when you're dealing with master-works of this sort!"

Did Birkett think it possible that one gap in Brook's armoury was a mistrust of the visual in itself? What pictures, for instance, would you see on the walls of his house? "Do you know, I've never looked! But I would be absolutely certain that you would find them from all countries and all periods. And they would have one thing in common, which is that they would be in some way revelatory. A strange sort of light, composition, atmosphere about them. So that they would be complementary to life, they wouldn't merely reflect what he might well find about him."

"I don't think that he would ever be content with purely visual or tactile attractions—there would have to be something beyond them. One automatically assumes that intellectual conceptions are necessary, dry or arid or dusty, but if you do have strong feelings about what is actually happening, what this means, then obviously you're going to try and compose the shot to reveal that and emphasise it. What distinguishes Brook from a lot of cineastes is that he hasn't a first love of visuals to which other things take second place. He hasn't a first love of anything—unless it just be drama. And I think that there are moments, passages, sections in 'Lear' that are simply in a different territory of achievement from ordinary good films."

"But I've got a feeling that one day (he'll never do it, because he doesn't see why he should waste his time), but one day Brook ought to do an absolutely straight-out, straightforward, conceived-for-the-movies thriller. And then everybody could sit down and decide whether they really like it or whether they don't. They won't have to bother about, 'I liked it better at the Aldwych, and all that stuff.'"

The idylls of the King

Michael Behr reports on conversations he had with Lord Birkett, producer of the Brook-Scofield 'King Lear,' before the film opened, at the premiere, and afterwards. Lord Birkett spoke about the role of the producer, the aims of Peter Brook, and the reaction of the critics



picture of Lord Birkett by Sally Creese

review

SERPENTINE GALLERY

Judy Warle

John McLean

WHY, IN THE most soothing beautiful gallery in London (now extended by a new print room) do the catalogues need to have those excruciatingly smart-alec proclamations plastered all over them in bold black type? The world's those responsible told themselves that it was eye-catching, and therefore good publicity; but the implications that the exhibitors see themselves primarily as runners in the Art History stakes is disturbing, the slide headlines plain irritating.

It suggests that the rôle of the Serpentine is something analogous to that wished on the Academy by Matthew Arnold: "To be recognised by the verdict of such a confederation is indeed glory . . . for what could he nurse beneath, more salutary? The world is forwarded by having its attention fixed on the best things; and here is a tribunal putting a stamp on the best things, and recommending them for general honour and acceptance." Which is quite at odds with the modest tone of Norbert Lynton's introduction to this second season of Serpentine activity,

THOMAS WISEMAN

'The escalation of bad taste occurs because nobody likes being left behind. Rather any Bandwagon than none. Who wants to be out of it? Or considered snobbish in his tastes? Or old hat? Or middle aged?'

ANY PROGRESS in the arts will also open the door to absurdities. Bernard Shaw pointed this out back in 1907, speaking of the consequences of the recognition and acceptance of the impressionists. Referring to Whistler's study of a girl with her head scratched over her white canvas, the moment Whistler and his party forced the dealers and the societies of painters to exhibit these studies, and, by doing so, to accustom the public to tolerate what appeared to it at first to be absurdities, the door was necessarily opened to real absurdities. Artists of doubtful or incomplete vocation find it difficult to draw or paint well; but it is easy for them to smudge paper or canvas so as to suggest a picture just as the stains on an old ceiling or the dark spots in a gloving fire do. Plenty of rubbish of this kind was produced, exhibited, and tolerated at a time when people could not see the difference between the daub in which there were aniline shadows and a landscape by Monet. Not that they thought the daub as good as the Monet; they thought the Monet as ridiculous as the daub; but they were afraid to say so, because they had discovered that people who were good judges did not think the Monet ridiculous.

There's a lot of that sort of thing going on now. I would think: people liking something not because it is left to be, or seen to be good, but because it isn't noticeably any worse than something that someone of previously sound judgment had thought was good. The escalation of bad taste occurs because nobody likes being left behind. Rather any Bandwagon than none. Who wants

close-toned relationships. Both the actual hues, and the ways they are put together, are unusual enough to jolt you into experiencing colour with a sudden freshness and intensity. And colour prevents these pictures from looking laboured or turgid.

I didn't feel that any of the other exhibitors came up to this level; and whereas in most of these shows the total effect is one of contrast between areas, this time there seems to be a shared weakness for whimsy. But I liked some pictures by John Knox, who exploits the way in which we look at and respond to pictures rather than the physical stuff of paint and canvas. He plays on our tendency to read deep meanings into bafflingly simple and direct images, and to impose an order on signs sprinkled over a canvas as randomly as currants in a fruit cake. His single image paintings, particularly the sullen pears, have a heavy brooding quality that defies analysis and is achieved by the very simplicity of the means he uses.

HARROGATE FESTIVAL

Gerald Larner

School orchestra

IT WAS A BOLD but perhaps not very wise decision to have a school's orchestra open the Harrogate Festival in the Royal Hall on Sunday. Clearly, though the fame of the Leicestershire Schools' Symphony Orchestra has spread abroad, it has not penetrated the Yorkshire fastness. Still, if it was not very successful, in box-office terms, it can have cost very much either, and it was a good investment for the future of music.

to be out of it? Or considered snobbish in his tastes? Or old hat? Or middle-aged? Especially when he has seen his potential hedges. Not surprisingly many would rather dress down with the wizards of Oz.

It is a state of affairs that has seemingly required us to accept the absurdities as enthusiastically as the real innovations—for lack of the ability to differentiate. Better to accept the absurdities with the innovations than throw out the innovations with the absurdities. Such a philosophy of false alternatives has not us in our present cultural pickle, which the Oxford professor of poetry describes as "Woodbine Willie" lives: or the elevation of kitsch.

In his Oxford lectures, which Andre Deutsch has just published under the title of "Oxus and Artificers," Roy Fuller has resisted the tendency to let the taught impose their line upon the teacher. Instead he has stuck his neck out and declared their revolution suspect.

This is a reckless thing for a practising poet to say: a time when not to spout revolution is like being released with a C certificate. But seemingly unhelpful for his public, Fuller declares that our chief cultural evil is lack of standards. He finds evidence of this in a host of second-rate performers. He speaks with scorn of poets who embrace free verse without ever having written a sonnet, and of artists who reject not

The thing about the Leicestershire Schools' Symphony Orchestra is that it is so very well brought up. There is an impressive care for the details of dynamics and phrasing, overall rhythmic competence, good if slightly untidy ensemble, which is not upset by tempo changes. The actual sound of the orchestra is variable. Intonation is a problem, particularly in the wind and lower strings, and even the principal oboe, the first violin and viola (both sections with excellent leaders) can play most effectively.

It depends very much on what the music is. Prokofiev's "Lieutenant Kije," for example, proved a better choice for them than Sibelius's "Pohjola's Daughter," since the former is burlesque, requiring not so much beauty of sound as clarity and character. So we heard a good performance of the Prokofiev, with admirable trumpet and saxophone solos and a general zest — in response to the solicitous conducting of Norman Del Mar, who had clearly won his young orchestra's confidence. The more conventional textures of the Sibelius and Beethoven's "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture, carefully though they were played, the sectional sounds did not cohere (the stage arrangement was no help in this respect). Nor, under the distinguished but out-of-sorts direction of the composer, did Sir Michael Tippett's "Prince Charles" Suite make complete acoustic sense.

The skill of both Mr Del Mar and the orchestra was perhaps best exemplified by their secure partnership with Moura Lympany in John Ireland's Piano Concerto. Quite apart from the fascinating of Sibelius and Beethoven's neglected work — there are so few successful British piano concertos — and apart from the highly accomplished and idiomatic performance by the soloist, it was a pleasure to hear such responsible and flexible accompaniment from the orchestra.

merely an academic school but also the necessity for draughtsmanship. And in chilling counterpoint to the sentimentalisation of artistic ambition, he points out that many of the leaders of the art movement were called artists, and that as late as 1939 Hitler was saying that he felt it in his soul that he was going to be a great painter in oils, and would be remembered for that. It is salutary to remember what our own thing has sometimes involved.

Against the apparent objectives of the revolt by the young, he sets Matthew Arnold's concept of a culture having to do with the production of "sweetness and light." What are revolutions for if not to increase the amount of sweetness and light? he asks. And he finds that the young have gone wrong in throwing out the baby of cultural inheritance with the bathwater of the philistinism born of affluence and preoccupation with material things. He finds now an impatience with culture, even a desecration of it in other words, he is calling the bluff of their professed cultural revolution. He says that isn't what they say it is.

All of this is well said and well worth saying. When a revolution has gone wrong it should not be left to the reactionaries to point it out; nor should one feel obliged to desert out of fear of being taken for a reactionary.

In one of the lectures Fuller points out that much so-called working-class poetry far from being revolutionary is allied to Tin Pan Ality modes and values, aims at a mid-Atlantic tone, and in essence supports the status quo.

Picasso's alter ego

Robert Dallos reports from New York

DAVID STEIN is a brilliant and accomplished artist. No one would dispute that. But Stein doesn't paint Steins. He paints Picassos, Chagalls, Dufys, and Matisse. At the moment his studio is a Paris prison cell.

Until a few years ago, he imitated the famous, put their signatures at the bottom of the fakes and falsely authenticated them. He deceived both art connoisseurs and reputable art galleries around the world. Four years ago Stein was uncovered and packed off to jail. But that doesn't seem to be bothering the public. An exhibition of Stein's most recent works—all 58 painted behind bars—is running now at an East Side Manhattan gallery.

"They are selling like hot cakes," says Peter Wright, president of Wright Repburn Webster Gallery. It is true, of course that Stein's paintings, longer fetch the prices they did in the days when the artist was hoodwinking the public. But Stein's notoriety is bringing in some good prices. His works now are priced from between 300 and 750 dollars (some sold earlier for now worth more than 1,000 dollars). Wright predicts that prices for the pictures Stein turns out will rise 20 per cent for the next 10 years. Stein has earned 18,000 dollars while behind bars, Wright estimates. His first showing was in London in 1968.

With one exception, the 35-year-old Stein is doing exactly what he has been doing all along. He still paints the fakes but now he openly admits doing it by signing the works "Stein, D." Each picture bears a careful label noting that it was done "in the style of" the artist it imitated.

Stein started faking almost by

accident. While working as a publicist in France in 1961, he was doing some public relations work for a film by Jean Cocteau. On a visit to Cocteau's home, Stein noticed a beautiful Picasso over the fireplace. He praised the painting.

"Yes, it is a beautiful Picasso," Cocteau said. "I did it." As the story goes, Stein thought that if Cocteau did it, he could, too. He began going to museums and studying books on Picasso. He asked Picasso's friends about the artist's habits and tried to live as Picasso did. He tried to perfect the Picasso style.

He made a Picasso of the 1930s, took it to an art dealer and sold it as a genuine for 5,000 dollars. He followed with two more paintings, gouaches, which he sold in London for 4,000 dollars each. Stein soon began imitating the styles of other artists with scholarly care and immense success.

He never actually copies a painting. That he said he would have been dangerous. Instead, he counterfeited them. His paintings were "creations" of what Chagall or Matisse might have done. "I only imitated the painters I liked," Stein said in an interview shortly after his arrest in 1967. "The first thing you do is to know, intuitively the artist you are imitating, not only to know him, but also to like him, to love his art. You go into the soul and mind of the artist. It's like a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde thing. When I painted a Matisse, I became Matisse. When I painted a Chagall, I was Chagall. When I painted a Picasso, I was Picasso. There are many others I could have done, but I didn't because I didn't like them."

rarely, to the extent that new forms emerged out of the melting pot of forms there were real gains. But I think the predominant mood was admiration for ease of composition. It really looked as though it was possible to achieve great things with minimal effort. The right way for it to come was easily. And this idea was so persuasive that presently people with some literary ability, musicians trained in musicianship, artists who had learned form, writers with a knowledge of books were all frantically scrambling to get in that condition of innocence in their craft in which the vibes could reach them, too.

The approach, characterised by the belief in the power of play, and the elevation of the child above the adult, the pupil over the master. That it has, in a way, worked—for a time at least—is I think due to the unprecedented excellence of the tools/ways with which these efforts were undertaken. On an IBM typewriter, poetry can seem almost to write itself, and the loveliness of the print can make it look deceptively good; fast film can catch the most elusive mood at the press of a button; electronic recording equipment can find tones and resonances in a way that no human ear could realise it had. In the first state of such technological advances everything has a kind of marvelousness. It is like those waves heading endlessly against the shore in the earliest movies; sheer movement.

Only later, when the excitement has diminished, does it become apparent that such marvels are not necessarily anything to do with art.

FASHION GUARDIAN

Cross-Channel currents

Alison Adhurgham on the Paris aftermath

هكذا من الأصيل



SAINT LAURENT (above): two blazers in screen printed Borg fur fabric, brilliant plaid colours.

PHILIPPE VENET (below): trench coat in deep red Borg fake fur, bound and belted with suede. Venet scarf and matching cap. This and the Saint Laurent blazers will be at Selfridges.



Fashion fakes

WILD LIFE preservationists can rejoice in the penetration of Borg fake fur into many of the Paris couture houses. For it will not stop there. Copies of the Saint Laurent Borg blazers in our picture will be in Selfridges in a matter of five weeks or so. The Borg is screen printed in brilliant plaids. Selfridges, and one or two other stores, will also have the more classic Venet trench coat we photographed. It is in Borg's most luxurious fake—silk, close-cropped "Borgesia"—in deep rich red, bound with suede.

There is good news also about fake fur for home-dressmakers. Borg Sheerling, which is like a close, curly lambskin, is going to be available by the yard at Selfridges in Oxford Street and Lewis in Manchester. I asked Philippe Venet to design some clothes in Borg Sheerling especially for the Guardian. He has sketched a long sleeveless waistcoat, a short lumber jacket, and a double-breasted blazer, and these exclusive models will be made up for us in a light fawn and brown Sheerling, bound with suede edging, in his Paris workrooms. We shall photograph them when they are ready, and offer paper patterns in all sizes to our readers—we hope by early autumn.

WHEN YOU ARE reporting the Paris collections day by day, each one seems different. But when you return to England and think back upon them, it is their points of similarity you remember. And it is these points which influence world fashion through the ready-to-wear and accessory trades. This season, Paris selected and confirmed trends that were already in the air, while jettisoning many of the contrary currents and confusions that have bedevilled fashion of late. Which is a good thing to have done—good for the fashion trade, both manufacturers and shopkeepers, for they should now be able to plan ahead with more confidence. And good for the customers, because most of us cannot afford to buy things that do not have a reasonably long fashion life.

Accessories

Accessory ideas cross the Channel more quickly, of course, than clothes. Sometimes the ideas are already in production here, and their confirmation in the Paris collections gives confidence to manufacturers and shops to promote them vigorously and in quantity. As an example: Saint Laurent's models wore sheer tights with seams up the back, and only two days after his showing Charnos delivered a note by hand to the Guardian saying that their sheer "Line Ups" with back seams are at Harrods, Dickens and Jones, Selfridges, and Fenwick's. Fenwick's themselves were equally swift with their instant Paris news, sending a note to say that within a week they would be selling Saint Laurent inspired belted swaggar jackets and Oxford bags, also Dior inspired artist berets. Any day now, I have no doubt, we shall hear from some London store that they have the broad kipper ties which, tied in loose Prince of Wales knots, were featured by many Paris houses.

Before detailing more of the accessory news, it is logical to sum up the main points of clothes themselves in so far as they are likely to be followed in the ready-to-wear. The great skirt again is over-the-mid-thigh mini. The mini lives on for the young of leg in the guise of brief tunics over thick-knit body stockings with polo collars, or with opaque tights in black or a strong colour: red, yellow, and dark brown are favourites. Coat and dress hems are on the knee, five or take an inch above or below. The waist line is at the waist, emphasised by a belt. Shoulders are broad, sometimes with epaulettes extending them still further, but there is no conspicuous padding. Extra breadth is given by wide lapels, and by full sleeves from deep cut armholes, or dolman sleeves, or batwing. Some dresses have kimono sleeves. Coat collars are worn up at the back and are often of fur, as are cuffs. The classic tweed suit is back with a fairly long jacket, usually belted. Cloaks are still around.

Breeches

Do not be too alarmed about Oxford bags. Certainly they appeared, with and without turn-ups, at several houses. But there were plenty of other pants suits with less exaggerated trousers. Knickerbockers are out altogether, but Ted Lapidus did a follow-up with very neat gaitered breeches, looking rather like extended jodhpurs. Many of his models are being reproduced by Tricoville in England, and the one in our picture will be at Harrods. Guy Laroche also showed gaiters, but detachable. There are few long boots; ankle boots, or mid-calf boots worn with very dark stockings take their place. Lace up shoes with low heels are worn with town tweeds, higher heels with dresses.

Hats are mostly small bead-buggers, skull-caps, close helmets, floppy tam o'shanter, or flat caps pulled forwards. But there are some good felt trilby shapes as well. Hair is either totally tucked away, or else in a smooth page boy bob surging out from under the hat. Some hairdressers are still doing wildly curly locks, but I have a feeling these are going out with the more exaggerated expressions of the forties look. At many collections hair was simply smoothed back into a bun at the nape of the neck.

Shoulder bags are still very much in. At Saint Laurent they were just like school satchels, and at Cardin they would take enough stuff for an overnight stay. But these go with the casual trousered outfits. With more elegant clothes the shoulder bags are oblong and flat, their capacity being in depth. Lapidus has unisex handbags, and they say they are selling plenty of them to men. Men are taking to carrying handbags in Italy, and I view this trend with great disfavour. They say pockets spoil the line of a modern man's suit, but modern or not, I like my man to have money in his trouser pockets where it is instantly get-at-able.

TED LAPIDUS (above): dark brown wool tweed suit with gaitered breeches. Satchel shoulder bag and matching belt; ankle boots. Copies of this suit by Tricoville will be available at Harrods.

JEAN PATOU (bottom left): white and black houndstooth cap and tie.

JEAN PATOU (middle left): cap and pull-over by Jean Patou. Necklace by Evelyn Desbrières in Tirolean crystal stones by Swarovski.

Sketches show:

NINA RICCI (left) trouser suit; Oxford bags, and long belted jacket.

ANDREA PFISTER shoes.

LANVIN shoulder bag.

photographs by Chris Moore
sketches by May Routh

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THE GUARDIAN

London

Tuesday August 3, 1971

The way in for China

The decision by the United States to vote for China's admission to the United Nations is a logical follow up to the surprise announcement that President Nixon is to visit Peking. It represents a welcome change in policy, but it comes only just in time to save the United States from humiliation. The arrangement under which China's admission was considered an "important question" requiring a two-thirds majority was becoming a closer and closer call. Last year China gained a majority for the first time on the straight admission vote. It means that the anomaly of the world's largest nation being excluded from the world society of nations will soon be ended.

The devices that Mr William Rogers outlined show that the "two-China" policy still presents problems. The United States has pledged that it will not ditch Formosa in its eagerness to make friends with Peking. The formula the United States has settled for is a workable compromise. It has opted out of the troublesome question of the claims by both mainland China and Formosa to be the exclusive representative of the Chinese people. By saying that "representation in an international organisation need not prejudice the claims or views of either government" it is leaving the United Nations itself to decide.

The United States appears also to be leaving China and Formosa to find their own levels of representation in the United Nations. It will oppose a move to expel Formosa from the General Assembly. But turning this question into another "important question" does not exclude the possibility of Formosa's being voted out. Has the United States lobbied to ensure that this will not happen? Or is there a hope that Formosa will react as it has done elsewhere when countries have switched recognition to Peking—by withdrawing?

While the United States has tried to put some obstacles in the way of Formosa's expulsion from the General Assembly, it has rightly abdicated from trying to influence the question of the permanent seat on the Security Council. It can be taken as certain that at this level China will replace Taiwan.

Representation in the United Nations of China leads directly to Washington's next and more difficult problem. The UN arrangement virtually leaves the mutual sovereignty question to Formosa and Peking to sort out. But the American military presence has always loomed much larger in Peking's thinking. The United States' move over Chinese representation at the United Nations at least creates a favourable background against which to discuss how it is ultimately to withdraw.

Shipwreck on the Clyde

Six weeks ago, the Government was looking for an "orderly, sensible, and humane" solution to the industrial tragedy on Clydeside. Those were Mr John Davies' words. Today the continuation of any shipbuilding at all on the upper Clyde has become problematical. The Government wants to see private capital attracted to the rump of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, concentrated on the Fairfield yard at Govan. That is one of the conditions now stated for its survival. But after recent fits and starts, with two bankruptcies at Govan and two rounds of sharp Government surgery, it is hard to see much private capital coming in. Even Scottish Conservatives are alarmed, as yesterday's Commons debate showed. A vital part of the Scottish economy is being excised and killed. As yet, no new growth is offered in its place.

The Government may not have wanted to hutchier UCS from the beginning, but the suspicion that it did is inevitable. It is what the Ridley report of 1969 recommended. Even though Mr John Davies protested yesterday that he had never heard of the Ridley report until a month ago, it closely foreshadows the action that the Government is now taking. The difference lies in whether anything is left on the upper Clyde. Mr Ridley wanted to get rid of the whole lot, selling the assets cheaply to the Lower Clyde group or to anyone who would buy. His dislike of the Upper Clyde group was doctrinaire, because it had been put together by the Labour Government's intervention. The test of whether the Conservative Government now is acting honestly and sensibly will be in whether it does its utmost to preserve some shipbuilding—in addition to the Yarrow yard—on the upper reaches of the Clyde. The case for concentrating work at Govan is

a good one. The report by the advisory group of four (Lord Robens, Sir Alexander Glen, and two Macdonalds) is not gospel, and Mr Wedgwood Benn yesterday knocked a few holes into its retrospective comments. But the course it proposes is the best way to build a viable unit on the upper Clyde—concentration at Govan, two working shifts each day and one maintenance shift at night, investment in new cranes and lifting facilities, and the building of standard ships. This, together with extra jobs at the Lower Clyde yards, can absorb a proportion of the men thrown out of work at John Brown's and Connell's. As an operation it will depend on efficient management and on trade union cooperation. It will also depend at first on Government backing and Government money. If it were to be sabotaged now, either because the Government holds back in the absence of private capital or for other reasons, then the Cabinet will convict themselves of being cynical hutchers.

This is not a question of some small lame duck. It affects the future life and prosperity of one of Britain's greatest industrial areas. Unless the rescue is thorough and effective, Clydeside is about to be turned into the blackest spot in a country with too many deprived districts. It will be worse off than the worst of Northern Ireland. The Government rightly wishes to make British industry more efficient and more competitive. But when that policy is carried ruthlessly to the point of destroying the basis of a whole productive community—one which has contributed a great deal to Britain in the past—then it becomes self-defeating. Mr Heath's Government ought to be planting new life and new prosperity in the heart of West Central Scotland, not a destructive cancer.

Men or robots on the moon?

Are astronauts really necessary? This was the question being asked when the Russians were developing their unmanned exploration of the moon. The answer, on the evidence of the Apollo 15 mission, is yes. In their three days on the moon Dave Scott and Jim Irwin have done things that no robot could ever do. When it comes to the test, man is the best machine of all. He can improvise in the face of the unexpected. He has the judgment to choose his options. No robot would mend a broken aerial with electrician's tape, or select from a wasteland of dust and rubble the rock that will be of most interest to geologists back on earth. So, granted the expenditure involved in shifting some tons of scientific equipment from earth to the moon and back again, the brain of man is the most versatile, productive control system. The Russians have shown that it is possible to land an unmanned rover-car, and set it in motion and steer it by remote control. Correspondingly, moon dust and rock can be scooped up and brought back to earth by an unmanned space mission. But it is a job done without the same quality of discrimination shown by a Scott and an Irwin. You get better value for money from men.

Even so, is it worth it? In some ways that question is meaningless. Is polar exploration worth it? The journeys of Scott and Amundsen were expensive adventures, and not directly of

any great scientific value. The exploration of the moon could yield information otherwise unobtainable on the formation of the solar system. Such knowledge may have limited practical application, but it is part of that quest for truth which is what distinguishes man from other animals. Learning about the world, and about our part of the universe, is one aspect of the precept, "Know thyself."

The expenditure, of course, is colossal, and it is fair to ask whether there are not more urgent priorities. At the same time, in questioning the cost of the space programme, it ought to be compared with what is spent on earthbound astronomy, with its immense telescopes and radio telescope installations; cumulatively that must add up to a hefty sum. Are we going to challenge the place astronomy has won for itself in the sciences?

One clinching point is that there are more important things to do, things we need to know here and now in some of the less spectacular sciences if mankind is to cope with the more humdrum problems of day-to-day existence. Finding out still more about the moon could wait. Assuming that Apollo 15 gets safely home—and the hazards are by no means all over, as the recent Russian tragedy showed—it will have been astonishingly successful. But it will have diminished the case for further missions of the same sort.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The long, hot dry spell has turned the roadside verges unseasonably brown and the leaves are falling fast from the birches and lime-trees. Southbound migrants are dropping in at the inland sewage-farms and flashes, and common gulls are appearing again in the pastures and playing-fields. Of recent rarities I have received unconfirmed reports of a fulmar and a Mediterranean black-headed gull at a north Cheshire mere. The fulmar is seen fairly frequently in small numbers off the Wirral coast, but there appear to be only two published records of its occurrence inland. The floral scene is dominated by thistles, ragwort, bogweed and the other coarse blooms of late summer, and on almost every one of the flat white umbels of the bogweed are specimens of a slender red-brown beetle—perhaps *rhagozycha fulva*, but I am no coleopterist. This creature must be one of the commonest of all insects in the Cheshire countryside, and doubtless elsewhere, at present. Since at least half of those on the flower-heads are mating, this is perhaps not very surprising. Our local newspaper, usually a most responsible publication, recently carried an article advising children always to take a trowel and a plastic bag with them on their walks, so that they could dig up attractive wild flowers to plant in their gardens. One sometimes wonders whether all the propaganda about nature conservation is having any impact whatsoever.

L. P. SAMUELS

NOT since Hitler's war mopped up into armament factories the mass of the pre-war unemployed have there been so many men without work. Even in the area least hit by unemployment, the South-east, there are three unemployed men for every registered vacancy.

Unemployment is now the single most important cause of family poverty. And while the ghost of mass unemployment is beginning to haunt again working families, more and more men are being classified as "voluntarily unemployed." This ruling results in a loss of supplementary benefit which, for many unemployed, is their only form of income.

In the middle of 1968, when unemployment was already becoming a growing threat, the Supplementary Benefits Commission made public its work-shy control procedure. In areas of adequate job opportunities single, fit, unskilled men under 45 were given an allowance for only four weeks.

At the same time it announced a second control procedure applying to other fit men under the age of 45, whether single or married, and to women under the age of 45. A claimant who has been drawing supplementary allowance for about three months is asked to come to the local office for an interview. At this the claimant may be told that his allowance will be continued for four weeks only and might not be renewed. If he is still unemployed at the end of the four weeks his allowance might be terminated.

When the Supplementary Benefits Commission published its handbook in 1970, we learned that two other categories were also subject to the control procedure. The third and fourth controls concern people who are not fully fit and all people over 45. The standard practice is to review all allowances at the end of about six months, except for those men aged 60 and over, who are reviewed after about a year.

But how, when the number of unemployed is growing daily, does the Supplementary Benefits Commission decide how an area had adequate job opportunities? Surprisingly it is not decided by weighing up the number of notified vacancies for unskilled work and the number of unemployed skilled workers. The official view is that, as "many" vacancies are not notified to the employment exchanges, it is better for the

While the ghost of mass unemployment haunts working families again, more and more men are being classified as voluntarily unemployed. Frank Field, Director of the Child Poverty Action Group, writes about the plight of these men—better known as the "work-shy."

No love on the dole



employment exchange service to "feel" the job opportunity to any area.

The SBC, in consultation with their opposite numbers in the exchange, then decides whether the four-week rule should apply to their area. Since the middle of 1968 over 200,000 unemployed supplementary benefit recipients have had the four-week rule applied to them. Not a penny has been spent in seeing if these men found work and, as important, if they did not, the source of their substitute income once they were denied benefit.

In the postwar world the work-shy first appeared in National Assistance Board's Report for 1951. The board found it disquieting that any able-bodied person should "be dependent on public funds for his or her maintenance under conditions of abundant employment which still obtain in most parts of the country."

The report went on to say that the board's discretion, usually used to increase allowances, could, if they suspected the claimant was dodging work, be used to decrease or even withhold the allowance altogether.

In practice the board

operated in a less arbitrary manner. If the local office was finding it difficult to place a man in employment and jobs were available locally, the local manager might refer the case to one of the board's advisory committees whose task was "to remind persons of their responsibility to make themselves self-supporting." Incredibly it was these committees which Sir Keith Joseph abolished earlier this year because they had "no worthwhile work to attend to."

Presumably they had long ceased to "advise" on work-shy claimants.

In 1952, 7,000 recipients were classified as work-shy, although the board admitted their judgment was possibly unfair to many of these claimants. It was a year when plenty of jobs were available, but only 52 claimants were denied benefit after being prosecuted for not maintaining themselves, and another handful discontinued to draw benefit once it had been made conditional on attendance at a re-establishment centre by an independent tribunal. Today, with record post-war unemployment, 100,000 claimants a year are ruled work-shy, and the com-

mission cuts off benefit without referring the case to an outside body for adjudication.

Why is there so much official complacency when so many men's only source of income is at stake? A defence is made along the following lines. The alleged work-shy claimants are allowed a right of appeal, and "the rarity of appeals shows that people who cease to draw benefit when the four weeks are up accept that they should not be able to get work and ought not to draw supplementary benefit."

But a more reasonable explanation is that a vast majority of claimants are unaware of their right to dispute the work-shy classification which has been slapped on them, or, if they have heard of the appeals system, are unable to face a tribunal alone. Indeed, if all these claimants were work do-ers wouldn't an appeal be the next fix worth trying?

One way of ensuring that men are not wrongly classified as work-shy would be to refer all alleged work-shy claimants to an appeal tribunal before their supplementary allowance is withdrawn. This is, after all, the practice employed by the commission when making a man's allowance dependent upon his attending a re-establishment centre.

At present legal aid doesn't extend to the Welfare State tribunals, and there is little more than a cat in hell's chance of the Government making it available. If the SBC was compelled to refer all alleged work-shy cases to an appeal there would be a very real need for mass representation.

So who would act as the claimant's advocate at these hearings? Not lawyers, or not until the legal aid scheme is amended to cover tribunals. But what of trade unionists? If appeals were heard in the early evening, instead of around eleven, trade unions could attempt to recruit volunteer advocates for men in their area who had been dubbed as work-shy.

Trade union representatives would have the added advantage of bringing to the hearing a wealth of personal experience on the availability of jobs in the locality—the central issue before the tribunal.

If the Supplementary Benefits Commission was instructed to adopt the above reform the trade unions would be compelled to respond. Men being denied benefit when work isn't available should be very much their concern.

OZ and the fears of the older generation

TO THE EDITOR

Sir—There is little doubt that the issues behind the "OZ" trial represent more than just the definition of obscenity, but a clash of ideals between two generations. The trouble is that the "OZ" trial is a sad reflection on our once democratic nation—Yours faithfully, Dr K. R. Mayne, 53 Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, London, SE 3.

Sir—I was with borrow that I read that "OZ" publications and the three editors had been found guilty of publishing an "obscene article." When will Britain's archaic laws be changed. I do not know when the law they were charged under was passed but surely we have become a bit more liberal since then.

I have read the "OZ" magazine and other so called "underground" magazines and do not find them at all obscene. It makes a change to read a magazine that says what it thinks without surrounding it with thoughts in a cocoon of clichés, paraphernalia and padding. Another blow has been struck at human liberty—Yours faithfully, Chris Webb, Trinity Road, London SW 18.

Sir—The recent verdict in the "OZ" trial creates a disturbing precedent. Is society really so threatened by the alternative viewpoints expressed by these young people that it is unable to integrate them and their way of life, or does one now have to assume that, in future, these young people will challenge established social mores as at risk of being remedied for psychiatric reports?

Sir—In the light of the recent "OZ" trial and its aftermath, "British justice and fair play" is nothing but a pathetic sick joke. Three men have been convicted but not sentenced, under a law which is in any case generally regarded as ludicrous, have been placed in prison, and now we hear they had their hair cut—at the

spectacle of a jury ignoring the evidence of more than fifty defence witnesses—sociologists, psychiatrists and child welfare experts—in spite of the fact that the prosecution was unable to summon a single witness in any of these fields. Is a sad reflection on our once democratic nation—Yours faithfully, Dr K. R. Mayne, 53 Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, London, SE 3.

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request of the prison staff. Some of us can think of personal requests we might make of the prison staff—however, we don't have the force to back them up.

It is patently obvious that the selection of the targets for obscenity raids is political, purely because of those publications raided ("School Book" and "OZ"), are those which also have a political/social content. Soho's dirty bookshops are immune.

The result of this case is to make us and many of our friends regard the law simply as an opposing force—it commits violence upon our friends, and locks them away.

The law to our mind has no moral right to do what it has done, or what it undoubtedly will do—merely a right of force—brute force. We do not accept it as a just authority. Yours sincerely, Nick and Rosemary Allen, Flat 3, 1 Redcliffe Gardens, London S.W.10.

Sir—I was surprised, when reading about the "OZ" obscenity trial, to learn that the National Council for Civil Liberties had to get its own in. The NCCL says that there is a calculated attempt to suppress attitudes which conflict with the rigid morality of an elderly establishment.

A calculated attempt? they say—yet bet there is. There is a calculated attempt by the police to stop the rising crime rate; there is a calculated attempt by a whole army of professional people to contain the soaring rise in broken homes, illegitimacy, VD, divorce, and so on. There is also a calculated

attempt to prevent the moral subversion of our young people, and if the jury at this trial sincerely believed that "OZ" was doing this, then they have my full support—Yours faithfully, Irwin J. Thrower, 6 Trafalgar Close, Ipswich.

Sir—It appears, with regard to the "OZ" trial, that the freedom of the press so greatly valued in this country is being attacked by the authorities who claim to believe in it and who are supposed to protect it. "OZ" has been prosecuted as an obscene magazine whilst hard-core pornography is sold freely in all major cities.

I think this shows that the "OZ" trial was political and not really an attempt to do with obscenity at all. Compared with true hard-core pornography "OZ" is clean as any daily newspaper.

However hard-core pornography is not political whilst "OZ" is. The case then is one of political repression disguised under moral implications. Also the use of restraint by the Judge of the political nature of the case is very similar to the methods of political suppression used in Russia and other dictatorships which the authorities of our "democratic" country always deplore.

Thus I think all possible means should be used to reverse the decision in the "OZ" case in order to defend the right of freedom of the press which appears to be under an imminent attack—Yours, C. M. Townsend, 21 Chippewick Avenue, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Thank you for your honesty in helping a reader with both arguments—Yours sincerely, Leslie G. Hill, Graham Gardens, Luton.

One man's meat
Sir—Thank you for the article (July 26) by Ruth Harrison on factory farming. Why should not the consumer be informed as to whether meat for sale is factory farmed?

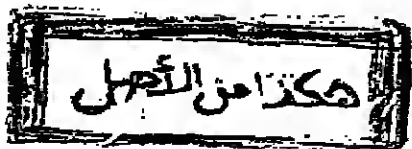
One would think that ordinary commercial honesty would make it necessary to label meat according to its method of production as well as its country of origin—Yours etc, (Mrs) C. C. Chapman, 6 Bampton Road, Oxford.

FLY TO NEW YORK FROM £45 ONE WAY-NOW!

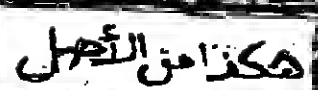
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Account: August 6
Settlement: August 17



According to "Hire Purchase information", hire purchase contracts in July for new cars were 22,068 compared with 1,732 in June and 21,142 a year ago.

This confirms the recovery of sales in July after a disappointing June. It was probably because of the delivery of cars

Production averaged 55,147 cars a week in the five weeks up to July 3 compared with 39,128 in 1970—but the Spring bank holiday, which affected this year's figures, did not occur in the same period last year.

Total car output was 175,735 against 195,658 last year. Industrial disputes hit production to the same extent as last year.

During the first half of this year car production averaged 4,700 weekly, marginally lower than in the first six months of 1970. Total output was 247,000 down 2 per cent over the same period last year.

Production went up 1 per cent. The six-monthly average of 4,380 was 2 per cent lower than the same market product fell 2 per cent. Export output rose 3 per cent.

The hovertrain leaving the Swindon works of Vickers

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

The first full-size hovertrain left the Swindon works of Trackers yesterday, for delivery to the Ministry of Transport. The Tracked Hovercraft at the vehicle, 12 ft long and 12 ft wide, which is designed for 250 mph intercity journeys, will travel to Swindon at a sedate 12 mph.

British firms should look for

British firms should look for potential partners in the EEC, Mr David Price, Under-Secretary for Aerospace, said at Eastleigh, Hampshire, yesterday.

Collaboration with Continental firms would become easier once inside the Community, and more so as the Community progressed towards further economic partnerships, he said.

There is a whole spectrum of possibilities ranging from one-off arrangements to the creation of large and truly multi-national companies. Shell and Unilever are, of course, two well-established precedents for successful collaboration between British and Continental interests.

Commenting on the news that

Commenting on the news that ITT has agreed to divest itself of a number of subsidiaries, Mr. John Marshall, executive vice-president of Avis Rent-a-Car, said in London yesterday: "This kind of thing is not unknown to American companies, especially successful ones, but so far as I am concerned the agreement gives ample time. Up to three years, or an orderly rearrangement of the company's stockholdings is envisaged."

"Emphatically I am satisfied with the planned expansion and further growth of Avis world wide will go ahead with no slackening of pace."

The delivery of the train, west suburbs. France's first full-scale aerotrain prototype

THE Guardian Business

THE Guardian Business Services Instructor Training Workshop is widely recognised as being one of the best instructor training courses available. A particular feature is that it is suitable for delegates of any age and either sex while no particular

The reorganisation of EMI's board has taken the opportunity wide spread of its interests it dividend rate on the increased

board has taken the opportunity of leveling out the disparity between the interim and final payments.

Audio Fidelity

pays 6½ pc more

Audio Fidelity, the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer of hi-fidelity sound equipment, is paying 6½ per cent more from sharply higher profits. In addition to an increase from 33½ per cent to 40 per cent in the dividend, the stockholders will receive a one-for-four stock issue. Meantime, the profit has leaped from \$148,427 to \$226,572 before charging \$82,642 (\$66,850) for tax.

Growth continues. In the current year to date all companies in the group with the exception of the Consumer Products are trading at a higher level and

dividend rate on the increased capital. As pre-tax profit has leaped from \$169,000 to \$303,000 the larger payment is soundly based.

Pratt Engineering may restore cuts

It looks as though F. Pratt Engineering will be able to restore previous dividend cuts this year. Pre-tax profit rose from \$262,118 to \$250,674 in the six months to April 30, but the board expects that the group will earn not less than \$450,000 in 1970-71, against only \$227,739 for 1969-70.

The interim dividend is being held at 8 per cent, and it all goes well, there will be a final of 12 per cent, making 18 per cent, compared with 9 per cent.

Louis Newmark to pay 3 pc more

The dividend of Louis New-

Prices warning by R.F. chairman

R F chairman
A warning that Britain is in danger of pricing herself out of the market for cars came from Mr Peter Foden, the chairman of R F (Holdings), the Sandbach manufacturer of heavy commercial vehicles. In his annual report, he points out that prices the group's products were used twice in 1970-71.

Pre-tax profit has moved up from £793,384 to \$805,210 after depreciation of £233,587 (£172,760) and a provision in full for a Rolls-Royce debt of £75,327.

W. L. Kier buys Charles Brand
W. L. Kier, the civil engineering group is taking over

With a final of 22½ per cent, the total dividend of Hampson Industries, the engineering and

ustries, the engineering and industrial cleaning group, is being raised from 40 per cent to 51 per cent.

A one-for-ten scrip issue is in the pipeline and the board expects to maintain the current

in the UK.

Charles Brand made a pre-tax profit of £58,000 in 1970-1 and its year-end net assets of £721,000 include a leasehold building in Westbeat Street said to be worth £590,000.

Company news briefs

Mr Paul Williams has been appointed managing director of Sheehy and Gesson, the overseas subsidiary of Liffon Title Holdings.

Trust: Nat profit for six months to June 30, £991,033 (£910,333). Interim, 41 pc (same) already announced.

Debtenture Corporation: Net income available for ord. for six

Power Tools Specialists: 9 per cent making 15 per cent (12 per cent). Pre-tax profit \$155,829 (\$2,110).

January Buildings Holdings: pc (26 pc) making 37.5 pc pc. One-for-five scrip issue of 100 shares of ordinary shares of div will be maintained current year on increased Net profit \$385,856 (\$345,000).

Bids and deals

Old Bleach (Holdings): The Carrington Vivalda offer for Old Bleach (Holdings) has attracted acceptances of over 80 per cent. The offer has been extended until August 18.

Tillotson: Offers by Si Regis Paper (UK) for Tillotson and Son have been declared unconditional. They have been accepted by 95 per cent of the shares of the ordinary capital and 90.3 per cent of the "A" ordinary capital. Offers remain open until August 15.

Interim results

United States and General Trust Corporation: Pre-tax profit for months to June 30, £259,341 (50,465).

Merchants Trust: 3 pc (same).

Foreign and Colonial Investment

chemist in charge of laboratories; assistant postal con-

due supervision; trainer; chemist in charge of laboratories; assistant postal controller; regional engineering supervisor; deputy head accounts department; telecasserver instructor; assistant factory manager; trainee training officer; general fitter foreman.

evaluate an efficient training programme relevant to the needs of their companies.

Interested companies should contact The Registrar, Guardian Business Services Ltd., 21 John Street, London WC1. Tel: 01-837 7011, ext. 316.

to building

society

forced to borrow £500,000 from the Leek and Westbourne

This is quite untrue. The Tunstall Building Society did not in fact borrow any money from the Leek and Westbourne Building Society. All that happened was that arrangements had been made by us, with the approval of the Chief Registrar, to lend such a sum, or up to that amount, if the Tunstall

rectify this somewhat misleading statement.

Sir Hubert Newton,
Chairman.
Leek and Westbourn
Building Society.

pects that reserves equal to about one fifth of Britain's oil

requirements might be available from the UK Continental Shelf in 1975, "or abortly thereafter." The Under-Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr Nicholas Ridley said in a Commons written reply yesterday. This proportion could be more than doubled by the end of the decade, he said.

[illegible]

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1.

Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations advertising £0.80 per line, Semi-Display £8.50 per single column inch. Display (inside a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.) £10.00 per single column inch. Property £7.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths £0.80 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required.

There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

SOCIAL SERVICES



SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Director: George P. Newton

AREA DIRECTOR DEVIZES

(Population 68,260)

£2,850-£3,258

Responsible for the development of Social Work Services in an urban and rural situation. Social Work Teams on the Seaboard concept are in the process of formation. The post has direct responsibility to an Area Committee.

SENIOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS S.O.(bar) Max. £2,556

The Department is seeking to fill six key posts at Headquarters in the Fieldwork & Family Services, Residential & Day Care, and Development & Training Sections. Applicants must be qualified and experienced with special interest in one or more of the following:

- Day Care Services for the Elderly.
- Residential and Day Care Facilities for the Mentally Handicapped and Mentally Subnormal.
- Development Work under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act with the Family.
- Departmental Research Work in the role of Senior Task Team Officer.
- Training Projects at Senior Training Officer.
- Social Work with the Deaf.

WELFARE OFFICER

FOR THE DEAF

£1,776-£2,268

OFFICER FOR CHRONICALLY SICK AND DISABLED

£1,776-£2,268

These officers will be based at Headquarters and will play a vital part in developing a first-class service to meet the various personal, cultural, recreational and social needs of these handicapped people.

Applicants for the first post must be suitably qualified and for the second post must be a qualified social worker preferably with substantial experience in a medical setting.

QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS

£1,515-£1,893

Required to work from the area offices. Some help with housing available depending on the part of the county. For all posts car drivers essential, car allowance and assisted car purchase scheme available.

Further details of all posts from the Director of Social Services. Applications by letter (no forms) stating qualifications, experience and names of three referees to the Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Trowbridge, by 23rd August.

R. P. HARRIES,
Clerk of the Council.

SURREY

SOCIAL WORKERS

Opportunities exist for trained social workers to join social work teams in Area Offices throughout the County providing comprehensive services for families, children, the elderly, the mentally and physically handicapped, the homeless and unmarried mothers.

There are vacancies in offices about to be opened in Guildford, Camberley, Farnham, Chertsey, Woking, Reigate, Caterham, Dorking, Epsom, Esher and Ashford. The structure of the Social Services Department ensures adequate professional supervision and support and offers opportunities to increase and extend your skills.

Salary scale £1,272 to £1,893 (commencing point according to qualifications) with £105 London Allowance at Epsom, Esher and Ashford offices. Applicants must be car drivers.

Contact: Mr. G. Strang (01-546 1050, ext. 186), or write for application forms to Director of Social Services (GGS/JFP), County Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, KT1 2DJ.

CITY OF BRADFORD SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT SOCIAL WORKERS

Applications are invited from professionally qualified Social Workers to fill additional posts in area teams where they will undertake a share of all statutory responsibilities, though it will be possible for individual interests to be followed. Applications are particularly invited from people with mental health qualifications and experience. A good ratio of senior staff will ensure that consultation and support will be readily available and the Department also has a well-equipped training and development section.

Salary Scale: in accordance with N.J.C. A.P.T. Grades, £1,272 to £1,893 (qualification bar at £1,611) per annum.

Removal expenses, assisted car purchase scheme, etc. available where appropriate.

Applications in writing, giving age, qualifications, experience and other relevant details, together with names of two referees, to be sent to: The Director of Social Services, 48, Market Street, Bradford, BD1 1MP, by the 23rd August, 1971.

HUNTINGDON & PETERBOROUGH COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER AP5 (£2,025-£2,268)

This vacancy arises in the Department's Peterborough Divisional Office which serves an existing population of approximately 100,000, which is planned to increase rapidly within the next few years under the Greater Peterborough Expansion Plan.

This appointment is one of three established senior social worker posts in the Divisional Office. The duties include leading a team of staff who are at present child care orientated but whose duties will progressively alter with the continuing development of Section 48 and arranging student supervision. Essential user car allowance payable. Assistance with removal expenses, car purchase and lodging allowance will be considered.

Further particulars and application form from the Director of Social Services, County Buildings, Huntingdon, PE18 6LP.
C. P. Smith,
Clerk of the County Council.

LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON

Social Services Department

Training & Research Officer

Grade: Senior Officer, Salary Scale: £2,106-£2,751 (with a bar at £2,556) plus £90 London Weighting per annum.

Social Worker required, suitably academically and professionally qualified to undertake the in-service training of all staff, to develop links with universities and colleges and to undertake research into promoting the professional efficiency of the Department and to assist the Director in planning future developments in the Service. Post holder will be directly responsible to the Director of Social Services and will have close functional links to all other Senior Staff. The contribution that the post holder could make to the Department is regarded as vital by the entire staff and their ready co-operation is fully ensured.

Senior Social Workers

Grade: A.P.S. Salary Scale: £2,025-£2,268 plus £90 London Weighting per annum.

Suitably qualified and experienced Social workers required, especially those with detailed knowledge of the Mental Health Service, to undertake the leadership at Senior level of an Area Team. Senior Social Workers are expected to undertake considerable day to day responsibilities as delegated by the Area Managers and are additionally expected to make a major contribution towards the future development and planning of the Department.

Senior Social Worker (Courts)

Grade: A.P.S. Salary Scale: £2,025-£2,268 plus £90 London Weighting per annum.

Candidates with a professional social work qualification and extensive experience in Court Work are required. The successful applicant will be required to be responsible for the Department's work in two Juvenile Courts, and where necessary in the Magistrates Courts. The Court Officer at present is assisted by two Social Workers and will act as an Adviser on Court matters to the Social Workers in three Area Teams. Additionally, the Court Officer will be responsible for the adoption work of the Department and will have the assistance of two part-time Social Workers.

Social Worker

Grade: Social Worker, Salary Scale: £1,772-£2,025 (with a bar at £1,772) plus £90 London Weighting per annum.

To undertake the full range of functions as specified under the Social Service Act. Encouragement will be given to developing relevant special skills and Social Workers are expected to play a full part in the development of the Service as a whole. There are three Area Teams all closely linked with supporting and consultative services at Headquarters, Sutton, although being a London Borough with its full complement of social problems it is nevertheless able to maintain personal contact with all its staff and consequently there is good co-operation at all operational levels.

Social Welfare Officer for the Deaf

Grade: Social Worker, Salary Scale: £1,772-£2,025 (with a bar at £1,772) plus £90 London Weighting per annum. Minimum starting point £1,550 per annum.

Qualified Social Worker required to provide a specialist service for the deaf and hard of hearing. The officer appointed will be required to develop the service and maintain close liaison with voluntary organisations in this field.

Trainee Social Worker

Grade: Trainee, Salary Scale: £489-£1,317 plus £90 London Weighting per annum.

Trainee Social Workers will be required to work in one of the Area Teams together with tutorial work organised by the Training and Research Officer. Trainees will be enabled to receive full experience in all aspects of Local Authority Social Work and will be encouraged to gain entry to a professional qualifying course. Post-qualifying training will also be available on return to the Department and the promotion prospects within the Service are excellent.

All the above posts carry an essential user car allowance, and temporary housing accommodation provided if available.

Application forms obtainable from the Director of Social Services, Town Hall, Wallington, Surrey.

Personal enquiries concerning the Training and Research Officer post may be made to Mr. F. France, the Director of Social Services. For the other posts Mr. A. F. Puckett, Assistant Director of Social Services (Personal Services), will be pleased to assist. Tel. 01-459 0011.

Closing date: 16th August, 1971.
Y. M. H. SCOTT, Principal Chief Officer

HOLLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

AREA SOCIAL SERVICES OFFICERS

£2,106 to bar £2,556-£2,751

Applications invited from qualified social workers, preferably with experience of staff management and the professional supervision of social workers, for two posts as Area Social Services Officers.

The persons appointed will be responsible for leading a team of social workers and other field staff to the provision of comprehensive community-based personnel social services.

Applications to the Director of Social Services, 35 Skirbeck Road, Boston, Lincs. (from whom further information can be obtained), by 21st August, 1971.

CAERNARVONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ASSISTANT

Salary £2025 to £2268

The Social Services Department is looking for a keen experienced Social Worker with a good academic background and with professional social work training to extend the training and development schemes on an appropriate basis. The successful candidate will be expected to participate in forward planning by the Headquarters team according to his/her personal interests.

Financial assistance towards removal expenses and lodging allowance. Application form from the County Council, County Offices, Caernarfon.

Closing date 25th August, 1971.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
Telephone: 01-837 7011
061-832 9191

HOUSEMASTER & HOUSEMOTHER (Joint post)

HAYS BRIDGE SCHOOL, SOUTH GODSTONE

Married couple required at this intermediate school for 75 boys which is being adapted to a home-like environment. The successful couple will be involved in a three-partnership with the school staff in the running of the school and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school.

Applicants should preferably be qualified in work with children, e.g. in residential care, etc., but those with some experience of residential child care or of working with children in a school setting will be considered.

SALARIES
Housemaster: £1,225-£1,983 (qualification bar at £1,555)
Housemother: £1,225-£1,983 (qualification bar at £1,025 and £1,025 for holder of Child Care Certificate)

Application form and further details from the Director of Social Services, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames.

On the Mersey beat

by Roger Beard

"JUDGING from the annual proportion of deaths to population, Liverpool is the most unhealthy town in England" . . . Dr W. H. Duncan, Liverpool's first medical officer of health, 1843.

Dr Duncan was writing at a time when the squalor of Britain's major port outweighed its imperial excellence. More than 20,000 people were living in the city's cellars without air, light, or sanitation. Whatever social services available then were rudimentary—for the cellar dwellers they did not exist.

In 1971, another doctor—Dr Brian Davies—has an integrated social services team which covers all of the 700,000 citizens of Liverpool. There is still squalor, there is still poverty. There is still homelessness. But the cellars have gone, and the chances of the people in need have improved beyond measure.

Dr Davies's definition of the most urgent needs of his town show the differences between his problems and those, say, of the inner London boroughs. "The primary deficiency here," he says, "is in the care of the elderly. Of course, all parts of the social services could be improved, but there is a massive need to provide everything from meals on wheels to special accommodation for the old."

His other priorities in order are the care of the physically handicapped, and of the mentally sick, followed by the training of workers.

To achieve these aims, the social work of the city is divided into 11 districts, all of which work autonomously under a district personal services officer, earning in the range of £3,000 to £3,500 a year. It is this autonomy, and the early start the city made on integrating its services, that Dr Davies is most proud of.

"We started this in 1968," he says. "In a city of this size you have to be efficient to get anywhere. After all, the districts house up to 68,000 people each. Some will be middle-class, some working-class, some run down. Unless you have autonomy in the districts, an integrated, generic approach to the social services you provide, you can not work the system."

Certainly if you talk to people in different parts of the city, they appreciate it. It means that they can

deal with one agency in their own area for most of their problems, without having to go through several channels ending up in the quagmire of town hall bureaucracy.

It also has advantages for the social workers themselves. Conscious of the constant reference back of decisions to headquarters, Dr Davies's attitude is to leave his staff to get on with it. Equally, there is a deliberate policy to recruit professional workers rather than well-meaning amateurs for the same money," Dr Davies believes, "they have the right to expect the same qualifications."

This policy results in great importance being attached to the work of the voluntary organisations, the ordinary citizens who give up their time to care for the old, or the inadequate. They are supported by the social services department directly, their £4.4 million budget set directly through the finance committee—the discretion lies with the social services.

So much for the organisation, achieved as are so many things in this age through "management by objectives." That's jargon for knowing what it is that you want to do. But what of the problems?

Liverpool needs another 175 social workers, that is a greater number than the 148 now working for the town. They need seven times as much money to be spent on the elderly. They need up to four times as many home helps as they can now muster. Already they spend more than £250,000 on the chronic sick. They need to spend more. They have advanced well with the provision of telephones for the elderly. What they would now like to be thinking of are television sets.

In short, they need cash and staff. The irony is that, as Dr Davies notes, the social services are a growth industry. The more you spend, the more you find you need to spend. In a city where unemployment is high, raising that extra cash is difficult. More people out of work means more in need of help, and less money to help them.

Though too polite to mention it, departments such as Dr Davies's have to deal with some of the bigger

mistakes of their own planners. Liverpool is not just famous for the Liver birds but for building two overspill postwar slums—Spence and Kirkby. Indeed, they brought into the housing vocabulary the word "unspeakable."

On the estates there is little to do. The young get bored and vandalise the way most healthy youngsters will. It is a big enough town, though, to admit its mistakes and to attempt to remedy them. Hence the development of a strong arm of the service to deal with the youngsters and their problems. If the problems of the planners' mistakes cannot be solved just by the activities of the one department, they can to a large degree be alleviated.

The gaps are still there, as Dr Davies would be the first to admit. There is need for preventive work—to prevent delinquency, homelessness, illegitimacy and mental illness. It could be that Dr Davies's medical training has made him aware of some of the problems more acutely than had he arrived at his job by another route. Whatever the reason, the integration of the social services is made more convincing by the inclusion of the medical aspects in it. In Liverpool the post of medical officer of health is an advisory one. Then there is the city itself.

As a Londoner, I find Liverpool one of the most attractive of the Northern cities. It cannot be for its beauty. It is more that it is a realistic place—hard in business and hard in politics. It is this political realism that gives its institutions and its local government the power they have. Even the Liverpool Tories are not the same as those downing by the inclusion of work in it cannot be everybody's cup of tea. Though for social workers it must be attractive, for it is in the cities that most of the problems are—and Liverpool is no exception.

Though the name of the beer may change, the problems are the same. If you can take the slums, the overcrowding, and the undeniable pockets of poverty that are there, it would certainly test out whether you were fitted for social work or something less challenging. On top of that, it has the second best football team in the country. As a man who cannot stand the colour red, I won't tell you which one.

HELP THE AGED

quickly expanding charity (income 1970 over £550,000) dedicated to the relief of suffering amongst the aged at home and abroad and active Christian or public spirited people for its immediate development programme.

A SENIOR FUND-RAISER, an exceptional man with ample relevant experience in appeal work or selling and in management to build and lead a new team of fund-raisers. Enthusiasm, drive and initiative essential. National appointment London based. A good salary will be negotiated with the right man.

TWO TEAM LEADERS, each to lead and control 8 to 10 existing Area Organisers engaged in local appeals programmes and development. Charity's appeal in their area. Good organiser with ability to inspire others. One based Manchester area, one London. Commencing salary £1,750 to £2,200, rising to £2,750.

LOCAL APPEALS ORGANISERS—vacancies in London, Midlands, South Wales and Scotland. Excellent opportunity for energetic men and women to commence in fund-raising field with appeals for clothing and cash. Write for further details. Commencing salary £1,000 to £1,400, rising to £2,000.

YOUTH OFFICERS—vacancies in Yorkshire, Lancashire, East Midlands and Scotland for dedicated, enthusiastic young men and women with organising experience for fund-raising events with young people. Commencing salary £1,000 to £1,550 rising to £2,000.

Help the Aged offers a worthwhile career, with training and an opportunity to assist people to achieve a better standard of living. Some appointments of special interest to graduates with three years' experience. Others to men and women aged 21 to 40 with business or selling experience. Lay members of the Christian workers' scheme apply. Above all, applicants need drive, initiative and determination to produce results. It is essential they should be able to show achievement.

Densham scheme and free life insurance. Car provided or allowance where appropriate. Advice re housing accommodation if needed. Please write stating achievements, aspirations, age, experience, salary and position applied for to: Frank Baker (quote HTA/5/1), P.O. Box 216 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

WASHINGTON NEW TOWN

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the above post in the Social Development Officer's Department. The successful applicant would be required to assist in the research programme, particularly in the field of social and community development, in the New Town.

Applicants should normally be graduates in Economics, Statistics or Sociology, although consideration will be given to non-graduates with relevant experience.

Commencing salary will be within Grade IV (£1,515-£1,776) according to qualifications and experience.

A contributory superannuation scheme and five-day week in operation. Accommodation may be available to rent or purchase and removal expenses will be paid in appropriate cases.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Administrative Officer and should be returned not later than Monday, 23rd August, 1971.

W. S. HOLLEY,
General Manager.

Washington Development Corporation,
Usworth Hall,
Washington, Co. Durham.

LINDSEY COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE

Suitably experienced

MARRIED COUPLE

required to take charge of a Family Group Home for 8-10 children at Epworth, Lincolnshire. In this joint appointment, the woman would be Senior Housemother in charge of the Home, and the man would follow his own normal employment, but undertake part-time duties as Housefather in the evenings and at weekends. An appropriate Home Office qualification is desirable but not essential, and unqualified but experienced applicants will be considered.

Salary for Senior Housemother on scale £1,050 to £1,305 per annum less £219 per annum for emoluments (salary scales presently under review). An additional £90 per annum is payable to holders of the Home Office Certificate. The part-time Housefather receives free board and lodging, plus £50 per annum.

A five day week is in operation, and the appointment of Senior Housemother is superannuable.

Further details and application forms from the Director of Social Services, County Offices, Lincoln. Closing date for applications 20th August, 1971.

SOCIAL SERVICES

SOMERSET SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Somerset's reputation in Social Work has been built on the quality of supervision it offers to staff all of whom are professionally qualified.

Vacancies for Senior Social Workers

£1,716 to £2,025 p.a.

A unique opportunity to lead a small team, meeting the special needs of this thinly populated rural area. The area has urban and village communities including part of the Exmoor National Park.

(a) Senior to act as team leader. The person appointed should have experience in staff supervision and consultation.

(b) Opportunity to become a senior practitioner with professional rather than administrative responsibilities within the Area Team. The person appointed will be expected to maintain his/her own professional practice, offering consultation and support to other staff undertaking Fieldwork supervision of students.

These posts carry opportunities for student supervision.

Social Workers

Salary: Social Work Grade (£1,464 to £1,893 p.a.)

There are a limited number of vacancies in the Bridgwater, Yeovil and Taunton Offices.

Area Social Services Officers have been in post in these areas since 1st June, 1971. The Area Teams will be fully integrated on 1st October, functioning on a broad generic basis with opportunities for workers to develop a particular focus or area of work.

Essential car allowance, assisted purchase scheme, removal and lodging allowance etc., are paid.

Further details and application form from the Director of Social Services, County Hall, Taunton.

LINDSEY COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES

Applications are invited from professionally trained social workers (P.S.W., M.S.W., Child Care or C.S.W.) for social worker posts at Scunthorpe and Cleethorpes. Applications will be considered from graduates holding a degree in Social Studies.

Duties will include the full range of social service responsibilities under the direction of the Area Officer with the opportunity to undertake intensive casework with a small amount of selected cases or other specialised work. Salary Grade £1,272-£1,893 (starting point according to ability and experience). Essential car user allowance.

Application form and further information may be obtained from the Director of Social Services, County Offices, Lincoln, to whom completed application forms should be returned by 20th August 1971. If telephoning, ask for Mr. Barstow, Lincoln 25292.

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from single people and married couples, preferably with experience in a Reception Home or similar establishment, for

RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE OFFICER

posts at YARNTON HOUSE, SPECIAL RECEPTION/OBSERVATION CENTRE.

Yarnton House is purpose-built and presently situated in the village of Yarnton, 6 miles from Oxford. Three groups of ten children live in inter-connecting houses individually staffed by married couples in charge and two other Residential Child Care Officers. High standard self-contained flats for married couples. Comfortable bed-sitting rooms with bathroom and cooking facilities for single staff.

Salaries: R.C.C.O. Grade 1: £1,852-£1,197
R.C.C.O. Grade 2: £1,050-£1,305
Plus £90 if suitably qualified, less £219 p.a. for board and lodging. Gravel and commuting point according to position, etc.

Write for application forms and further details to:

The Director of Social Services, The Meads, Kidlington, Oxford, OX5 2AL. (Quote ref. H5136).

CITY OF SALFORD

Social Services Department

AREA OFFICER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the post of Area Officer in the City of Salford which offers a unique and challenging opportunity in Social Work. The Area Officer will need to have qualities of leadership and the imagination and ability to develop new methods at work. Responsibilities will include planning and management of services for the area in conjunction with the Director of Social Services and Assistant Directors and facilitating liaison with the local services.

Salary £2,100-£2,751 according to qualification and experience.

DEPUTY AREA OFFICER

The Area Officer is assisted by a Deputy Area Officer who will share with him/her in the leadership of the Social Services Team and in the planning and management of services. The Deputy Area Officer should be suitably qualified and able to work with the Senior Social Work support team.

Salary £2,025-£2,265 according to qualifications and experience.

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM:

THE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES (REFERENCE F), CRESCENT HOUSE, CRESCENT, P.O. BOX 20, SALFORD M5 3RA, WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS OF PUBLICATION.

SOCIAL WORKERS

(£1,515 to £1,893)

Applications are invited from professionally qualified social workers for seven posts. The main field of work initially is as follows:

Child Care 2 posts Physically handicapped 2 posts
Visually handicapped 1 post Elderly 2 posts

Some of these appointments have been created to implement the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act and the Health Services and Public Health Act, and each of three Area Teams has a total of 15-16 social work staff serving a population of 40,000 people. The implications of carrying integrated case loads is currently being tested out. Good facilities for supervision and consultation exist within the teams.

Full particulars of the work and of the Department can be obtained from the Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Seeborn House, 2-4 Queen Street, Norwich NR1 6EL, to whom applications should be sent by the 31st August, 1971.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

POSTS IN PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for three posts concerned with the teaching of Social Psychology. The work will be mainly within the Faculty of Social Sciences, where a group of psychologists is being reorganised following the appointment of Professor R. T. Green to a personal chair in the Faculty of Social Sciences.

The levels of appointment envisaged are Professor, Senior Lecturer and Lecturer, although these may be varied according to the field.

Applicants should have qualifications and teaching experience in Psychology or Social Psychology, an interest in other social sciences and in the use of radio, television and correspondence materials as educational media would be an advantage.

Salary scales with F.S.S.U. benefits: Lecturer £1,491-£2,454 (1967-1971); Senior Lecturer £2,115-£3,401 (1967-1971); Professor £3,186-£4,401 (1967-1971).

Professor-on a salary within the normal professional range.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary (M4), The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, Bucks., to whom completed forms should be returned by Friday, 27th August, 1971.

Stanford University U.S.A.

Stanford in Britain

Applications are invited for the post of

TUTOR IN ENGLISH HISTORY

at the University's British Campus which is situated at Cheltenham House, Backlog, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, in the Cotswolds.

Appointments will be made on a temporary basis from January 1, 1972 or such earlier date as may be agreed.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Academic Director, Cheltenham House, Backlog, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, to whom completed forms should be returned by August 16, 1971. (Quote reference A/052/G).

University of Salford

ASSISTANT
ACCOMMODATION
OFFICER

received from September for the administration of three houses for men students and to assist in the search for and inspection of accommodation, and well-being of students.

Applicants should have degree or equivalent qualifications and hold a current driving licence. A car is essential and salary £1,215 to £1,767 p.a. plus central heating allowance.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Academic Director, Cheltenham House, Backlog, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, to whom completed forms should be returned by August 16, 1971. (Quote reference A/052/G).

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University of Salford

ASSISTANT
ACCOMMODATION
OFFICER

هكذا من النحل

SITUATIONS

Analysts/ Programmers

We are expanding rapidly our Information Service in Physics, Electronics and Control which provides interesting programming and systems work related to the varied use of the data base. This includes phototyping, file search and interpretation systems both for inhouse and external work.

In order to maintain the high standards set by our team we need more people who have had at least two years' experience of PLAN, together with a background of scientific programming at system programming.

Candidates should have a real interest in the application of computers to information storage and retrieval.

Please write with sufficient details of your career to:

P. B. Reid, Personnel Manager, The Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BN.



WORKS MANAGER

East Scotland

Scott & Fyle Ltd. of Tayport are considering the appointment of a Works Manager who will be responsible to the Managing Director for the control and successful operation of the company's weaving and ancillary activities. The company is re-equipping to extend its already successful operation of the weaving of synthetic materials for industrial and other markets. This is a challenging opportunity for a man, with experience in modern weaving techniques associated with synthetic materials, to participate in the development of new ideas and processes. A realistic salary, according to experience and qualifications, will be paid to the successful candidate who is unlikely to be over 40 years of age.

Reference: 30020; G (T. B. Miller)

All letters will be treated in strict confidence and should be addressed to the consultant quoting the reference number.



Executive Selection Division
50 WELLINGTON STREET - GLASGOW G2

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

SECONDARY TEACHERS

Are you interested in
A NEW EDUCATION
SYSTEM TO SHAPE
A NEW NATION?

Last year the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly adopted a new Education Ordinance which radically re-designed its education system to enable it to serve the needs of an emerging nation, embracing literally hundreds of diverse cultures located in environments from the coral islands of Margaret Mead's Manus to the dense populations of the more recently developed highlands, anxious to catch up on their coastal cousins.

A key role is to be played by the rapidly expanding secondary school system which urgently needs the assistance of overseas secondary teachers, particularly for positions of responsibility as subject masters, deputies and headmasters. Under the new Education Ordinance considerable responsibility is placed on the headmaster and staff to shape the school's programme to cater for the development needs of the local community and culture. So you see why we need teachers with vision, ready to accept a responsible position in meeting a new challenge.

Conditions of Service

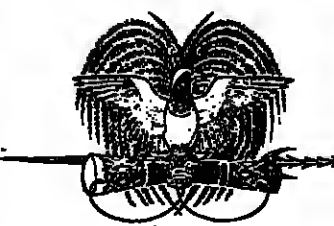
Contract Engagement. Currently personal income tax to less than half the level of income tax payable in the U.K.

Specific details concerning tax are contained in the booklet giving further details, which can be obtained from the address given below.

Allowances for certain boarding school duties, and subsidised secondary education of your children in Australia.

Passages by air to Papua New Guinea via Hong Kong arranged.

Six weeks annual leave with leave fares to Sydney, Australia each year.



PAPUA NEW GUINEA PUBLIC SERVICE AND TEACHING SERVICE COMMISSION

UNIVERSITIES

University of Malaya

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for posts of

LECTURER I ASSISTANT LECTURER

in the field of Education. Candidates should have a first degree in Education and a higher degree in Education or a higher degree in a related field.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Faculty of Education, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY: Practising in Education (Malaya) is essential.

EMOLUMENTS (approximate sterling equivalents): Lecturer, £1,524 to £2,124 p.a.; Assistant Lecturer, £1,150 to £1,524 p.a.

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY: Practising in Education (Malaya) is essential.

EMOLUMENTS (approximate sterling equivalents): Lecturer, £1,524 to £2,124 p.a.; Assistant Lecturer, £1,150 to £1,524 p.a.

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY: Practising in Education (Malaya) is essential.

EMOLUMENTS (approximate sterling equivalents): Lecturer, £1,524 to £2,124 p.a.; Assistant Lecturer, £1,150 to £1,524 p.a.

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EMOLUMENTS (approximate sterling equivalents): Lecturer, £1,524 to £2,124 p.a.; Assistant Lecturer, £1,150 to £1,524 p.a.

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY: Practising in Education (Malaya) is essential.

EMOLUMENTS (approximate sterling equivalents): Lecturer, £1,524 to £2,124 p.a.; Assistant Lecturer, £1,150 to £1,524 p.a.

University of Malaya

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for posts of

LECTURER I ASSISTANT LECTURER

in the field of English. Candidates should have a first degree in English and a higher degree in English or a higher degree in a related field.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of English, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY: Practising in Education (Malaya) is essential.

EMOLUMENTS (approximate sterling equivalents): Lecturer, £1,524 to £2,124 p.a.; Assistant Lecturer, £1,150 to £1,524 p.a.

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY: Practising in Education (Malaya) is essential.

EMOLUMENTS (approximate sterling equivalents): Lecturer, £1,524 to £2,124 p.a.; Assistant Lecturer, £1,150 to £1,524 p.a.

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY: Practising in Education (Malaya) is essential.

EMOLUMENTS (approximate sterling equivalents): Lecturer, £1,524 to £2,124 p.a.; Assistant Lecturer, £1,150 to £1,524 p.a.

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CITY OF EDINBURGH ESTATES SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

New Post of Head of Valuation Division

Principal Estates Assistant required to head the Valuation Division of the Corporation's Estates Surveyor's Department.

Salary £3,051-£3,522 (at present under review) plus assistance with housing and disturbance allowance scheme to alleviate the cost of approved removal expenses. Successful applicant to be responsible to the Estates Surveyor for the valuation function of the Department. Candidates with some experience in Central or Local Government preferred.

N.I.C. Conditions of Service apply. Applications, giving details of age, marital status, qualifications, past and present employment and salary, should be sent to: The Estates Surveyor (Gov. G), 375/377 High Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1TW.

WIDE BRIEF FOR YOUNG ACCOUNTANT

In central resource team of Government-sponsored Foundation staffed by young professionals engaged in educational and community development work.

Applicants must be prepared to manage finances (£200,000 p.a.), prepare budgets, cash flow, financial accounts and help set up start-up fund of £20,000.

The Organisation is young, dynamic and thrives.

Joining salary £1,800 x £180 £2,700.

Curriculum vitae to:

The Director, WYFF, Abbey House, 2/5 Victoria Street, London S.W.1.

SALES MANAGER

required by a public company engaged in general service industries. Suitable candidate must have proven selling ability and experience of controlling a sales force and organising a sales office. Salary in accordance with qualifications. Company car provided. Write stating full details and previous experience to:

TV 157 THE GUARDIAN, 21 John Street, London W.C.1.

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

Young qualified accountant with some industrial experience required to take overall financial responsibility for small but fast-growing company on Chester/North Wales border.

Starting salary negotiable up to £2,500 p.a.

Write to:

S.E.L. LIMITED, 30 Baker St., London, W1 (Agency)

Courses and Seminars, Education, Private Property For Sale and Situations appear on page 5

Leicestershire

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC AND SCHOOLS PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

Fourth Qualified Psychiatric Social Worker (BASIC OR SENIOR GRADE)

£1,317-£2,025

for Child Guidance Clinic team, medically directed. Newly qualified workers considered. Interesting and varied duties offering wide casework experience. Whitley Council salary scale and conditions. Current driving licence essential and car allowance paid.

Further details and application forms from Principal School Medical Officer, 162 Upper New Walk, Leicester. Tel: 22334.

Leicestershire Health Department

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A pitch for all seasons at Leicester

Whitehouse the best prospect in England

By JOHN ARLOTT

Through a series of shifting straits, stresses and advantages, Leicester, with six second innings wickets left, finished 153 ahead of Warwickshire at the close of yesterday's match. The Leicester batsmen were not addicted to quixotic declarations and Warwickshire may have to work, and perhaps make risks, today to force the issue in their championship position and aspirations.

The wicket has made this match a full-on contest, with the Leicester batsmen, who were not expected to be so good, and the Warwickshire bowlers, who were not expected to be so bad, both sides showing a different side to themselves.

Worcester are routed by pace and the pitch

By CYRIL CHAPMAN

As flabbergasted as a man bitten by his pet dog, Worcester yesterday were bowled out twice at the hands of the Gloucestershire bowlers. The Worcester batsmen were not expected to be so good, and the Gloucestershire bowlers, who were not expected to be so bad, both sides showing a different side to themselves.

On a pitch that was a mixture of the best and the worst, Worcester were bowled out twice at the hands of the Gloucestershire bowlers. The Worcester batsmen were not expected to be so good, and the Gloucestershire bowlers, who were not expected to be so bad, both sides showing a different side to themselves.

South Africans may be banned. The South African cricket team's tour of England has been the subject of much controversy. The English cricket board has announced that it will consider banning the South African team if they do not withdraw from the tour.

White shows little mercy

By DAVID IRVINE

An inspired display of off-spin bowling by Bob White, who in a 40-minute spell after tea, took seven wickets for 10 runs, was his last 32 victims in 36 deliveries at the cost of a single — transformed a barren struggle at Icknham yesterday, enabling Nottinghamshire to win by 10 runs.

First class cricket scorecard

Surrey v. Indians	Leicester v. Warwickshire	Gloucester v. Worcester	Notts v. Derbyshire	Hampshire v. Sussex
At The Oval, Surrey, 28th July. (11.10 a.m.) Surrey: 1st Innings 288 (C. R. R. 111). Indians: 1st Innings 111 (C. R. R. 111). Surrey: 2nd Innings 111 (C. R. R. 111). Indians: 2nd Innings 111 (C. R. R. 111).	At Leicester, 28th July. (11.10 a.m.) Leicester: 1st Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153). Warwickshire: 1st Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153). Leicester: 2nd Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153). Warwickshire: 2nd Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153).	At Worcester, Gloucestershire (18.10 a.m.) Gloucestershire: 1st Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153). Worcester: 1st Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153). Gloucestershire: 2nd Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153). Worcester: 2nd Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153).	At Nottingham, Derbyshire (11.10 a.m.) Derbyshire: 1st Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153). Nottingham: 1st Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153). Derbyshire: 2nd Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153). Nottingham: 2nd Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153).	At Portsmouth, Hampshire (11.10 a.m.) Hampshire: 1st Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153). Sussex: 1st Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153). Hampshire: 2nd Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153). Sussex: 2nd Innings 153 (C. R. R. 153).



Study in concentration as Krishnamurthy of India catches Younis Ahmed of Surrey for 16

Lancashire are offered an escape route

By ERIC TODD

Among the better known of Yorkshire expressions is "if this does not work, do it for this." With an old world courtesy Yorkshire produced a variation of this yesterday at Bramall Lane, and Lancashire, with Clive Lloyd an invalid, made 277 in reply to Yorkshire's declared total of 320 for five.

There was a time when Yorkshire fielded "like greyhounds in the rain." The Yorkshire bowlers, who were not expected to be so good, and the Lancashire batsmen, who were not expected to be so bad, both sides showing a different side to themselves.

After making allowances for Nicholson's early agonies, the Yorkshire bowlers, who were not expected to be so good, and the Lancashire batsmen, who were not expected to be so bad, both sides showing a different side to themselves.

When Yorkshire went in again, no balls and wides helped to boost the score. The Yorkshire bowlers, who were not expected to be so good, and the Lancashire batsmen, who were not expected to be so bad, both sides showing a different side to themselves.

Boycott will know today. Geoff Boycott, who strained a tendon in his left hamstring in Yorkshire's John Player League match against Essex, had intensive treatment at a local hospital yesterday.

Boycott, said yesterday that his injury was less painful but as a precaution he has notified the selectors that he is almost definitely doubtful about his availability. In the meantime it is unlikely that he will take any part in the Roses match at Bramall Lane.

ERIC TODD

Admiral's Cup lead could plummet

Ruling today on Cervantes 'baulking'

By PHILIP HAYS

Whether or not yesterday was a good day for the British Admiral's Cup team will be determined early this morning when a committee sits in the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes to decide whether to uphold the protest by Australia's Koomooloo against the British entry, Cervantes. If Cervantes loses she will forfeit the 37 points that she scored by finishing 11th in yesterday's 33-mile race in the Solent, the second of the Admiral's Cup series.

In all other respects the British team again distinguished themselves. David Steere's big Yankee Girl from America was the winner, but she beat Arthur Simpson's Prospero of Whitby by only 50 seconds. Both of them, incidentally, have aluminium hulls. In third place was Holland's Standfast and in fourth position, Morning Cloud, an Irish boat for the day by "Sammy" Sampson.

Starboard tack. If Cervantes skipper Bob Watson wins the case, the lead gained by Britain over the Americans is increased from 37 to 74 points. The protest arises from an incident 12 seconds before the start. Koomooloo was on starboard tack with right of way and Cervantes swung from port to starboard tack in order to avoid her. The question will be whether she did so in time, or were the Australians unfairly baulked?

The Australians promptly flew the protest flag and then on some ashore they duly lodged their case after a talk and a think about it. The words of the protest were: "Cervantes was on starboard tack with right of way and Cervantes swung from port to starboard tack in order to avoid her. The question will be whether she did so in time, or were the Australians unfairly baulked?"

Prospect made a brilliant start, reaching his maximum speed within seconds of the gun as the fleet left the squadron line. The West Sails, Three-quarters of an hour later, sailed round the Hamstead Ledge buoy with the three bigger boats ahead of her—Yankee Girl, Miscoer (Argentina) and Gitan (France). Close astern of the fleet were the Australians: Ragsdale, Koomooloo, and Salatia were 7th, 8th, and 22nd.

Results at Cowes. COWES (Royal London YC Regatta). (11.10 a.m.)
1st. Yankee Girl (USA).
2nd. Miscoer (Argentina).
3rd. Gitan (France).
4th. Ragsdale (Australia).
5th. Koomooloo (Australia).
6th. Salatia (Australia).
7th. Standfast (Holland).
8th. Prospero (Whitby).
9th. Morning Cloud (Ireland).
10th. Cervantes (Spain).
11th. Koomooloo (Australia).
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